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Ethiopia to explain peace plan

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Foreign Minister Berhannu Bayih left Saturday on a "European tour" to explain the government's proposals to end the 20-year-old civil war in northern Ethiopia. Berhannu told a news conference similar trips were planned to other West and East European countries after his return from Czechoslovakia, Italy and Britain. The Eritrean rebels, seeking independence for Ethiopia's northernmost province of Eritrea since 1962, have representatives in both Italy and Britain, but Berhannu said he had no plans to meet the rebels. "Such meetings have to be formally arranged well in advance and with agreed procedures," Berhannu said. He said he would first visit Prague, then London and finally Italy for talks with those countries' foreign ministers. The Prague visit, Berhannu said, was arranged before President Mengistu Haile Mariam announced his government was ready to meet the rebels for unconditional talks and in presence of an international observer. Berhannu described Ethiopia's relations with Britain as normal and expressed hopes of improvement after his visit to Britain. Relations with Italy, on the other hand, are described as "friendly."

Nabulsi voices confidence

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan is currently moving toward restoring stability to its currency and attaining full confidence in its national economy at home and abroad in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Hussein, Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi said Saturday. "Jordan will continue its consultations with international banks and institutions to carry out measures the CBJ had adopted on the internal and external levels," Nabulsi said in a statement he made Saturday in Tunis, where a committee comprising the governors of the central banks in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Tunisia as well as assistant secretary general for economic affairs at the Arab League and the president of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) is meeting. Nabulsi added that Jordan was confident that it will surmount the economic and financial difficulties it is facing. He also expressed appreciation to Arab financial institutions for extending aid to Jordan with particular reference to the AMF initiative to grant a \$20 million loan to Jordan. Nabulsi said the committee members would go to Brussels Sunday to hold talks with European Community (EC). A detailed report on the contacts with the European side will be presented to the 47th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council due to convene in Tunis in September.

Sharif Zaid, Qasem explain resolutions; Nammar outlines action King returns after ACC summit

Compiled by our staff

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Saturday after attending the first formal Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) summit in Alexandria. King Hussein, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, ending the two-day summit in Alexandria Friday, agreed to scrap entry visa requirements for their respective countries and pledged to employ more of each other's nationals. Other agreements arrived at during the two-day summit include one that aims at cooperation in the legal and judicial fields, another awarding benefits and immunity to ACC employees, and a third on forming an aviation council that groups the heads of civil aviation authorities and national airlines in each of the four countries. Another agreement provides for coordination among foreign ministers of ACC member states. The four leaders also agreed to study setting up joint ventures to boost economic output. During the summit's final session, King Hussein said the re-

solutions adopted in Alexandria and the policies formulated during the meeting constitute a translation of the goals and objectives stated at the ACC founding meeting in Baghdad in February. "The policies and resolutions form a starting point for a policy of Arab integration as an expression of joint Arab action in the framework of the Arab League and as a coronation of Iraqi victory in defence of the eastern flank of the Arab World," the King said. Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who attended the meeting, said Saturday Jordan would soon take the proper legal and constitutional steps to implement the Alexandria summit resolutions. The resolutions and agreements, Sharif Zaid said, constitute the first step on the path of implementing the bases and principles of the ACC. Sharif Zaid told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the ACC summit allowed the four leaders to discuss and evaluate the latest developments in Arab and international affairs, foremost among them the Palestine question, the situation between Iraq and Iran, and the Lebanese conflict.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem had told reporters in Alexandria that the four leaders had reaffirmed the commitment of ACC member states to the text and spirit of the Joint Arab Defence Pact. Qasem said the four leaders expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) political direction and called on the international community to participate in efforts to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East, as the PLO had urged. The four leaders, Qasem said, also asserted their support of Iraq in its conflict with Iran and said they looked to having an understanding and a positive reaction from Iran regarding its participation in achieving peace in the region. "They reassessed the support of our people in the occupied Arab territories in their struggle against occupation and in support of the intifada," Qasem told reporters in Alexandria. He reiterated the leaders' support for the three-member higher committee working towards a settlement of the Lebanese conflict and stressed the necessity of withdrawal of all foreign and non-

Lebanese troops in the war-torn country. President Saleh told reporters in Alexandria that "in Sanaa we are going to discuss more practical steps," referring to the next ACC meeting to be held in the North Yemeni capital in September. Focusing primarily on economic issues, the four leaders ended their meetings one day ahead of schedule. ACC Secretary General Hilmi Nammar will be visiting the ACC member states shortly to discuss the implementation of the Alexandria resolutions. The implementation of decisions on establishing Amman as the ACC headquarters and its general secretariat work, will be done soon, Nammar said in a statement carried by Petra. The four leaders chose Amman as the ACC headquarters, approved Nammar as secretary general and allocated a \$500,000 budget for the secretariat's activities. According to Nammar, he will be meeting during his tour with representatives of governments, businessmen and universities and research centres with the purpose of gathering information on the most viable methods of

approaching integration among the four countries. Nammar said he would also be visiting countries grouped in the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union to discuss ACC's cooperation with these countries. In addition, Nammar said, he would gather information from the European Community and other international federations and unions to acquaint himself with their approach to unity matters and to benefit from such experience in the implementation of ACC resolutions. Cabinet briefed Sharif Zaid Saturday briefed the cabinet on the outcome of the Alexandria summit and the efforts exerted to entrench the bases of joint action within the framework of the ACC. During a session held Saturday evening, the cabinet also discussed a number of issues on the agenda and adopted a number of decisions including approval of a draft law on private universities. This law provides for establishing a private university in the Kingdom following a decision by the higher education council.



His Majesty King Hussein is received upon his return home Saturday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal and senior officials (Petra photo)

Crown Prince leaves for Paris

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left Amman Saturday for Paris on a several-day working visit to France as well as Britain. Upon departure the Crown Prince was seen off by His Majesty King Hussein and a number of senior officials.

Peking condemns 8 more to death, prepares to fire Zhao

PEKING (Agencies) — Eight more men were sentenced to death Saturday for their part in the pro-democracy protests as China's Communist Party leadership gave clear signs it will sack its reformist chief Zhao Ziyang. An official spokesman indicated in an interview carried by state television that party leaders would meet soon to strip Zhao of his post as general secretary for having supported the pro-democracy movement. A Peking court sentenced the eight men to die for "rioting June 4 and 5 as troops with tanks crushed mass demonstrations in the capital."

The authorities say fewer than 300 people, including soldiers, died in the clashes. Witnesses and diplomats say many hundreds, perhaps thousands, were slaughtered. On the eve of the strike Friday, violent clashes erupted in the Gaza Strip town of Rafah, where soldiers killed Omar Abu Abed, 23, Amir Fuad Nasser, 25, and Ahmad Ahd Rabbu Abu Oun, 17. At least 13 others were reported wounded. The deaths brought to 520 the number of Palestinians killed in the revolt. The army confirmed three dead and three wounded in Rafah, which it placed under an indefinite curfew, forcing more than 50,000 Arabs to stay inside their homes.

ment-run Voice of America, both resident correspondence in Peking, left after being told Wednesday to get out in 72 hours. They had been accused by police of violating martial law regulations prohibiting foreign reporters from covering the political upheaval. They arrived in Hong Kong later Saturday. Vernon Mann and John Elphinstone, both of Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), were given 24 hours Friday to depart and left for Hong Kong Saturday. Officials in the south-central city of Chengdu accused them of violating martial law and their visa status. The two were travelling on tourist visas. A week ago Peter Newport, another ITN journalist, was ordered out of China from Shanghai, where he had scuffled with police while filming a small student rally.

Dozens wounded amid Palestinian strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and wounded eight Palestinians in clashes Saturday during a Palestinian general strike called to protest Israel's election plan for the occupied territories and press demands for an international peace conference. Also Saturday, troops burned uniforms belonging to activists and several copies of the holy Koran, reports said. Reports said a complete strike was observed in the sea-side Gaza Strip, where troops Friday shot and killed three Palestinians and wounded at least 13 in a series of violent clashes in the town of Rafah. A Palestinian reporter in Gaza City, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said youths burned tyres in the streets and

threw rocks at military vehicles. New confrontations were reported Saturday, and officials at Gaza City's Shifa hospital said they treated two wounded men from Shati refugee camp. Merchants also shuttered their stores and transport was grounded in the principal West Bank cities, Arab reports said. In other clashes, six Palestinians were wounded, including a 13-year-old boy hit in the leg during an army raid on the village of Burin near Nablus, hospital officials said. According to Arab accounts, the army also conducted raids on the nearest West Bank villages of Usarin and Hawara, and about two dozen residents were reported beaten with assault rifles. Staff at the West Bank's Al-

Itlilad hospital said 18 Palestinians aged between six and 41 needed treatment on Saturday after baton-wielding troops beat them in their homes in Usarin. Palestinian sources said there was no obvious explanation for the raid, which produced no arrests. During a raid on Kafr Al Dik near Tulkarem, soldiers uncovered a cache of uniforms belonging to activists of the Palestinian Popular Army, an umbrella name for groups of young uprising leaders. These uniforms were hidden in an Islamic shrine, reports from the village said, and soldiers torched them together with several copies of the Koran. In Qalqilya, soldiers block-

ed dozens of Israeli peace activists who planned to enter the town and protest against the army policy of house demolitions, Israel radio said. During a similar demonstration last month, 27 Israelis were detained, to be released six days after. Saturday's strike was called by the underground leaders of the 18-month Palestinian revolt to protest Israel's election plan. The initiative, put forward by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, calls for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, to be followed by talks on a temporary self-rule with elected Palestinian representatives. Uprising activists said in a leaflet the plan was a "conspiracy (that) will be thrown onto the

garbage heap of history" and said the strike came to "call on the American administration to hold international conference, as it is the only way to reach peace in the region." On the eve of the strike Friday, violent clashes erupted in the Gaza Strip town of Rafah, where soldiers killed Omar Abu Abed, 23, Amir Fuad Nasser, 25, and Ahmad Ahd Rabbu Abu Oun, 17. At least 13 others were reported wounded. The deaths brought to 520 the number of Palestinians killed in the revolt. The army confirmed three dead and three wounded in Rafah, which it placed under an indefinite curfew, forcing more than 50,000 Arabs to stay inside their homes.

U.S. plans to table START verification proposal

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. officials say they will ask the Soviets at talks that open Monday to agree to test plans for verifying elimination of some weapons as a means of speeding up the proposed strategic arms reduction treaty (START). "The goal is not to delay, the goal is to accelerate," said a senior Defense Department official. He said nuclear methods of verification had flawed some previous arms control pacts and delayed negotiations and eventual Senate ratification of others. President George Bush has decided to make no dramatic changes in the U.S. position in the START talks, which resume in Geneva on Monday after a

recess that began last November, his spokesman said last week. The treaty would eliminate 30 per cent to 50 per cent of long-range superpower nuclear weapons. Bush delayed reopening the talks pending completion of a "strategic review," a process that apparently yielded new ideas on verification. "The previous administration left an excellent foundation on which to build," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater told reporters Friday, saying there would be only "relatively minor changes" from the administration of Bush's predecessor, Ronald Reagan. But Bush wants to make

advantage of the new Soviet openness to test methods of verifying cuts in some of the long-range ballistic missiles already agreed upon under the draft treaty, said the Defense Department official, speaking on condition of anonymity. The official declined to disclose the exact nature of the contemplated tests, but he said they would not include one proposed by Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to verify the presence of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles aboard submarines. The administration has endorsed objections by the U.S. navy to Gorbachev's proposal to ban that category of missiles, an impasse that remains one of the

major obstacles, to completion of the treaty. Also unresolved is a U.S. call for a ban on mobile missiles, a class of weapon the Soviets have deployed but the United States has not. Verifying numbers of mobile missiles on either side may be an unsolvable problem despite the use of satellites and on-site inspection, said the Defense Department official, although he declined to specify whether the new U.S. ideas attempted to resolve that issue. "Even on a number of elements where we have achieved a surprising degree of agreement with the Soviets, there are some very big verification problems

that we can see already," said the official. "Clearly, one of the areas that has been the subject of the greatest attention is the subject of mobile ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) and what their place would be under the START agreement," said the official. "The Soviet Union has deployed two mobile missile systems, designated by the Defense Department as the SS-24 and SS-25, whereas the United States has not developed one. The administration has asked Congress to approve the deployment of rail-based MX missiles, with 10 warheads apiece, and to fund development of the Midgetman, with one or two warheads apiece.

Walesa rebuffs Communist offer

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa refused to join the Communists in a coalition government on the eve of second-round voting in Poland's parliamentary elections. His refusal Saturday followed the latest call from Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski for Solidarity to join a grand coalition to push through reforms after its resounding first-round election triumph. Solidarity humbled the Communists in first-round voting June 4 and Rakowski called the results a bitter blow for the ruling party. But he said it had to continue on the path of reform or face a conflict similar to that in China. "Solidarity is the reform movement," Walesa replied in a speech to the union's national executive commission (KKW) in the northern port of Gdansk Saturday. "We went into the elections for reforms and society demands practical reforms from us, not accepting an offer of five or 10 (government) posts... "We must not let ourselves be dragged into governing, sharing a dozen seats, or we shall lose the direction of reforms, and we are the reforms."

The KKW meeting issued a statement saying the election results should speed up democratic change in Poland. Solidarity wants to seal its triumph Sunday by completing a clean sweep of the 100-seat senate and of the 161 Sejm (lower house) seats set aside for opposition candidates. Forlorn Communists and allied groups, who won no senate seats in the first round, take a second run at eight senate seats and all but five of the 299 Sejm seats reserved for them. Voters crossed out Communists en masse in the first round, preventing most of them from winning the 50 per cent vote needed for election. It was a ballot booth massacre that officials regarded as a rejection of 45 years of Communist rule. First-past-the-post rules for the second round guarantee that the official parties will fill the vacant Sejm seats and take their agreed 65 per cent of the 460-seat house. But with Solidarity contesting only nine run-off races in the two houses, there are fears of a very small turnout with many voters not bothering to cast ballots for seats reserved for the Communists and their allies.



Lech Walesa

Solidarity, worried that party hardliners could be elected to the Sejm if its supporters stay away, has urged them to turn out and vote for Communists backing reforms.

Khomeini suffered from rare cancer, doctors say

NICOSIA (AP) — Cancer spread rapidly through Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's body during his final weeks, and after his last operation doctors weathered a daily crisis in trying to save Iran's supreme leader, according to a report published Saturday. The report by the government-run Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Cyprus, was the first official confirmation that Khomeini had cancer. It contradicted the upbeat statements issued each day by the doctors between Khomeini's May 23 operation and his June 3 death at age 66. At the time of the May 23 operation the doctors said it was to stop intestinal bleeding, but the new report said it was to remove the areas most affected by the cancer. The details of Khomeini's medical condition came in interviews with doctors Hassan Arefi

and Iraj Fazel televised Thursday and Friday, said IRNA. In the new report, the doctors also said he almost died after a 1986 heart attack and that his heart condition was usually aggravated by political or social developments inside Iran. Arefi, Khomeini's chief physician since the ayatollah returned from exile to lead the 1979 revolution, said he suffered from a rare form of cancer. "Normally cancer spreads slowly in old people, but this was a kind which spread very quickly and took over everywhere," Arefi said. The doctor said that tests conducted at Khomeini's home May 18 revealed the cancer. The tests found tumours — one measuring five centimetres across — covered with fresh blood. The middle section of his stomach, where the cancer was most pronounced, was removed in the

May 23 operation, but Khomeini's condition steadily worsened and "doctors struggled to control new crises every day," said IRNA. The doctors said Khomeini's kidneys stopped functioning on June 3, serious breathing problems developed and his blood pressure gradually dropped. Khomeini was revived after a 3 p.m. heart attack, but his heart stopped completely at 10:20 p.m. (1850 GMT). Arefi said that Khomeini's heart troubles dated back to his 14 years of exile in Iraq after he was expelled from Iran in 1964. "As the imam grew older and more involved in the Islamic revolution and state affairs, the problem resurfaced with frequent chest pains," said IRNA. In 1986 Khomeini was making tea when struck by a heart attack, the doctors said. He managed to press one of the buzzers installed

in different parts of his house in case illness struck, the agency said. One of the doctors on call 24-hours a day found Khomeini lifeless on the floor. The doctor revived Khomeini with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, Arefi said. The 1986 incident followed a 48-day hospital stay in 1980 for heart complications, when thickening in his veins had reduced blood flow by up to 80 per cent, the doctor said. The doctors said political developments often influenced Khomeini's medical condition, and the first months of 1989 showed a marked deterioration. Khomeini made a distinct political shift towards the radical factions in Iranian politics in February, when he issued a death sentence against British novelist Salman Rushdie for blaspheming Islam in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

He used the Rushdie attack as a platform to criticise flagging revolutionary zeal in Iran and in March dismissed his designated successor, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, for criticising the revolution. "Whenever the imam got heart pains... we would look for causes and in most cases we found an emotional, political or social link... which had been able to distress the imam," Arefi said. The doctors said Khomeini was a model patient, following instructions perfectly and giving them a free hand in deciding on his treatment. Arefi quoted Khomeini as saying the doctors were trying to do the impossible, to cure his old age. He said Khomeini had watched his own diet carefully, in his last months refusing to eat meat in the evening and little during the day.

Fears of escalated war rise in Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Two leading newspapers warned Saturday of all-out war in Lebanon after shellfire gutted a tanker carrying gasoline to the besieged rightist enclave and army commander Michel Aoun vowed revenge.

Guns, maintaining their daily harassment of the rightist enclave, blasting the three main ports north of Beirut with 150 howitzer shells, and clashed along the mid-city green line with Aoun's forces, killing one civilian.

Police said there were no casualties in the barrage on the Jounieh, Tabarja and Byblos ports through which food, fuel and occasionally weapons supplies are being smuggled into the 800-square-kilometre enclave.

Police said a man was killed by sniper fire in Ain Rummaneh, a neighbourhood on the eastern side of Beirut's demarcation line.

That brought the overall toll to 373 people killed and 1,450 wounded since clashes broke out March 8 between Aoun's 20,000 troops and the allied Syrian and Lebanese militia forces.

The prestigious daily newspaper Al Nahar quoted a "senior U.S. diplomatic source in Beirut" as warning of a major security blow up.

"If the trends of escalation and tension persist in Lebanon, they would lead to a renewed outbreak of war at a large scale," Al Nahar quoted the American source as saying.

"Washington is exerting pressure on Gen. Aoun and Syria to avert this," the source added, without elaborating on the reported U.S. effort.

The daily newspaper Al Safir,

which is close to the command of Syria's 40,000 troops in Lebanon, also warned of a large-scale confrontation, blaming the tension on Aoun.

"Aoun plays with the fire of military escalation," Al Safir said in its banner headline.

It was referring to Aoun's on warning Friday that "roads leading (Damascus) will not be safe henceforth."

"We shall confront this foreign enemy with the courage of a warrior at the front," he said in a statement broadcast by radio stations in east Beirut.

The Syrians receive supplies over a network of roads linking Lebanon with Damascus, 80 kilometres east of Beirut.

Aoun did not say how he would carry out attacks on the roads, which would be a dramatic escalation of the three-month-old confrontation, but the latest confrontation with the Syrians has largely consisted of artillery and rocket duels.

He made the warning one day after the 1,507-ton Greek tanker Chemical was set ablaze by shellfire some 500 metres off Tabarja port.

Aoun's gunboats tried in vain to salvage some of the 793,000 gallons of gasoline from the tanker. The gunboats rescued 13 of the 14 crew members after they abandoned ship and the other man is missing and presumed dead, police reported.

Syrian shellfire destroyed fuel depots in the rightist enclave March 30, creating a fuel shortage that has grown more acute.

This week, three boats that had been smuggling fuel from Sidon, in South Lebanon, to the enclave,

were blown up. Lebanon's government and army have been split on sectarian lines since a political crisis arose last September.

Lebanese protest at U.N.

At the United Nations in New York Friday, Lebanon protested Israeli air raids on Palestinian targets while Israel conducted another strike against a Palestinian base in South Lebanon.

Lebanon's permanent U.N. representative, Rachid Fakhoury, protested a raid Wednesday against Bshamoun, southeast of Beirut, in which three guerrillas were killed and nine wounded.

Israeli warplanes Friday attacked targets at Rashidiyah, southern Lebanon. Police said two children were wounded in a house near the beachside base of Fateh-Revolutionary Council.

"In condemning this fresh attack," Fakhoury said in a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar "Lebanon is once again saddened by the silence of the international community."

He said the world has remained mute "in the face of repeated Israeli practices which have made the violation of international norms and covenants an Israeli phenomenon that can no longer be condoned and passed over in silence in view of the danger it poses to the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council."

The attack Wednesday, he said, is the sixth since the beginning of the year, and the Lebanese government reserved its right to call a meeting of the Security Council at a later date.



Protesters wield the Palestinian flag over one of the symbols of the uprising — a burning tyre

U.S. criticises Israeli move against Nusseibeh

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department Friday criticised Israel for closing down the offices of a prominent Palestinian intellectual blamed for directing the 18-month uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The criticism came as Soviet and U.S. officials held a second day of talks on ways of advancing Middle East peace talks.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said Israel's decision to shut the offices of Sari Nusseibeh, a philosophy professor and journalist with close ties to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, was counterproductive to its recent proposal for elections of Palestinian negotiators in the occupied

territories. "We are disturbed by actions such as this," Tutwiler said. "At a time when Israel has put forth a positive and constructive initiative aimed at reaching out to Palestinians, it's hard to see how this step can be helpful."

The talks at the State Department are a continuation of the periodic consultations between the superpowers begun by the previous U.S. administration to foster cooperation in various parts of the world.

But U.S. officials say this time the discussions on the Middle East could result in a role for the Soviet Union in the so-called Arab-Israeli peace process, which has so far been orchestrated mostly by the United States.

"The Soviets have been making some positive comments in recent months that could give them a concrete role," said one official, who asked not to be named.

Tutwiler declined to discuss specifics of the talks, saying only they had been "constructive."

The United States wants the Soviets to use their influence with Arab states as well as the PLO to push forward the Israeli election plan and urging him to push for its acceptance in the Arab World.

The letter, initiated by Democratic Representative Lawrence Smith, reflected concern by some supporters of Israel that Baker was not sufficiently committed to the Israeli plan despite his public remarks. The concern was generated by a speech Baker gave last month in which he called on Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza.

Minister Dan Meridor. Tutwiler said that if, as Israel contends, Nusseibeh has engaged in "illegal activities, he should be afforded an appropriate, open judicial proceeding."

Meanwhile, some 230 members of Congress wrote a letter to Secretary of State James Baker endorsing the Israeli election plan and urging him to push for its acceptance in the Arab World. The letter, initiated by Democratic Representative Lawrence Smith, reflected concern by some supporters of Israel that Baker was not sufficiently committed to the Israeli plan despite his public remarks. The concern was generated by a speech Baker gave last month in which he called on Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza.

Garang says no progress at talks

LONDON (R) — Sudanese rebel leader John Garang said Friday that talks with a Khartoum government team in Ethiopia had made no progress towards ending the six-year civil war in his country.

Garang, who has been visiting Western capitals to plead for assistance for impoverished southern areas controlled by his Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), also denied hindering the talks in Addis Ababa by setting new conditions.

"There are no new conditions. Our position is very clear," he said in an interview with Reuters in London. "The government had asked for some explanations and now they have them."

The June 12 meeting ended without agreement and Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi accused the SPLA of introducing new terms at the talks at which the government was represented by his main coalition partners, the Democratic Unionist Party.

Garang, who Thursday extended a unilateral ceasefire to June 30, said he was willing to prolong the ceasefire until the talks resumed July 4 if government troops held their fire, but he appeared sceptical about the chances of peace.

U.S.-educated Garang quit the army in 1983 and formed the SPLA to fight what he saw as the domination of the north over the south in Sudan.

Conditions laid down by the SPLA include a freeze on Islamic Sharia laws before a constitutional conference, abrogation of foreign defence pacts with Egypt and Libya and lifting a state of emergency.

The Sudanese government says negotiations should focus on a ceasefire to precede a constitu-

tional conference to decide Sudan's future. But Garang said he wanted his conditions met and ratified by parliament first.

Garang, taking advantage of the lull in fighting, is on his first trip to the West since 1983. He has visited Washington, London and Bonn, taking time off to promote his new book "John Garang Speaks."

He also stopped in Geneva to discuss the famine in southern Sudan with aid agencies. The United Nations has been unable to move food aid into southern Sudan, where they say up to 100,000 people could starve to death.

Garang said no advance had been made in peace negotiations since 1986 when the two sides agreed on a basic formula for a negotiated settlement at Koka Dam in Ethiopia, the SPLA's main backer.

Garang was unwilling to commit himself when asked if the SPLA would lift a land siege on the town of Juba to allow food trucks in. Juba, he said, lay within the SPLA's "corridor of peace" where aircraft did not risk rebel fire.

But he accused government troops of using the air route to resupply their garrisons in the south.

The government has objected to the SPLA's demand to freeze harsh Islamic punishments. But Garang accused Mahdi of "fanning religious and racial sentiments."

"Sharia laws will have to be frozen, this entails an act of parliament," the soft-spoken Garang said.

The punishments have been dormant since 1985, when former President Jaafar Numeiri was ousted, but Garang said he would only be satisfied when secular law



John Garang

was returned to Sudan. Asked about press reports that Mahdi planned to set up civil defence units or regional militias to bolster the armed forces, Garang said such moves cast doubt on the government's intentions.

"It is clear that the government is not serious about peace. What Mahdi is doing is not new it is a case of divide and rule of army and tribes on a racial basis," Garang contended.

Sudan's foreign minister said meanwhile government troops have not mounted any offensives in the country's civil war since the SPLA announced a unilateral ceasefire May 1.

The SPLA twice has extended the truce, which now is to remain in effect until the end of June. Both sides have accused the other of minor violations.

Foreign Minister Sidahmad Al Hussein said in an interview broadcast Friday night on the official Omdurman Radio that the government has been implementing the ceasefire "although we did not announce that."

'France's Irangate' quietly fades away

PARIS (AP) — Charges against four men accused of exporting arms illegally to Iran were dismissed Friday, in a quiet end to what was a major political scandal in 1987, described as "France's Irangate."

Michel Legrand, the investigating magistrate, said the charges of fraud, corruption and illegal exports could not be supported, in part because the Defence Ministry — citing national security — refused to provide documents or allow questioning of military officers involved in the exports.

The case involved about

450,000 artillery shells sent to Iran from 1982-86 by Luchaire, a major French arms manufacturer. France had an arms embargo in place, but export papers showed the shipments were to go to such countries as Portugal, Brazil, Thailand and Pakistan — which in fact never received them.

The defendants, now cleared, were Daniel Dewarvin, the company president; Jean-Francois Dubois, an aide to Charles Hernu, who was socialist defence minister at the time of the shipments; and two other Luchaire officials.

A secret Defence Ministry report published in 1987 by the conservative daily Le Figaro said money from the sale might have been diverted to Socialist Party coffers, but Legrand said in his order dismissing the charges that he found no evidence for any diversion.

Although it was the Defence Ministry that filed the criminal charges in the Luchaire case, Legrand reported that he was stymied because the ministry declared that the falsified documents involved were national security secrets and could not be

made available to the investigation.

Legrand had copies of the documents in question, but under French law they could not be used in court if the defence did not have access to the originals. The law provides no recourse to a government assertion of military secrecy.

The result, the magistrate said in his order, was that "the defendants could not exercise their rights of defence except on the evidence furnished and selected by the accusing party."

Pakistan's drug war battles Afghan poppies

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Steady growth in poppy production in Afghanistan threatens to drag out Pakistan's anti-drug war and perhaps even make it impossible to win, Pakistan's narcotics chief said Saturday.

Kalim Dil Khan, Pakistan National Control Board chairman, told reporters at a news conference that the board would employ an anti-drug army and a U.S.-funded elite commission to hunt down and arrest narcotics dealers.

But he said the bulk problem would be from battle-scarred Afghanistan, where he estimated 1,500 to 2,000 metric tonnes of poppies will be harvested this year, compared with 120 in Pakistan.

Poppies are the raw material used in the production of heroin in factories both in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Khan's figures on Afghan poppy production cannot be verified. Pakistan does not recognise or communicate with the government in Kabul.

U.S.-backed Afghan anti-communist guerrillas are headquartered in Pakistan, where more than three million Afghans have sought refuge while rebels have tried to topple Kabul's ruling communists. Soviet combat troops ended their nine-year intervention in the war Feb. 15.

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a 1,760-kilometre border, 1,100 kilometres of which runs through a territory along both sides of the border called the "tribal area," which is controlled by tribal chiefs.

It is in this vast area that poppies are grown, heroin laboratories are set up and drug dealers hide. The tribal area and its virtually closed society, coupled with Afghanistan's growing poppy produc-

tion, make the war on drugs difficult to win.

Past governments have tried to burn poppy crops growing in the tribal areas. The results were shootouts between tribes and police.

But, said Khan, "we can't give up a good cause just because we don't think we can achieve it altogether."

He estimated about 150 different heroin smuggling routes lie between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The United States will provide \$1.5 million to help pay for a team to go after the "drug barons," some of whom are believed to rule over the tribal areas, Khan said.

Pakistan will put together a special army of 2,000 to 5,000 soldiers trained in drug enforcement.

Pakistan's southern seaport city of Karachi is one of the major departure points for

heroin destined for the United States.

Because the majority of heroin sold in the United States comes from Pakistan, Washington has a special interest in seeing the local drug business stopped.

Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has her own reasons. Heroin addicts in Pakistan, almost unheard of a decade ago, number more than one million.

Poppy fields, always a familiar sight in Pakistan, became a serious problem only about 10 years ago when heroin laboratories were set up in the tribal areas.

Khan, an appointment of the ruling Pakistan People's Party, said heroin production flourished under military strongman Zia Ul Haq, Zia, who overthrew Bhutto's father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in a 1977 military coup, died in a mysterious plane crash last August.

Iraqis mark rise of Basra

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq has staged nationwide celebrations to mark the \$5 billion reconstruction of the southern port of Basra heavily damaged in the eight-year war with Iran.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA), monitored in Nicosia, said 20,000 engineers, architects and workers, using 40,000 trucks, mechanical diggers, mobile cranes and other equipment, took part in the rebuilding programme that was launched by President Saddam Hussein last February.

The city was pounded for years by Iranian artillery and rocket fire, particularly between late 1986 until the United Nations-sponsored ceasefire last Aug. 20. Thousands of civilians were killed or wounded.

An estimated half of the pre-war population of 1.5 million fled. But Governor Awwar Sa'ed Al Hadithi has said most have since returned.

Hadithi, who was a driving force behind the massive reconstruction programme, noted: "We will sweat as much blood as we spilled defending Basra to make it the pearl of the Gulf."

The Iraqis consider Basra, founded 1,400 years ago and once known as the Venice of the East because of its network of canals, symbolises their defence against repeated Iranian offensives during the war.

INA said that Basra has been named the "City of Cities... in recognition of its sacrifices."

In early 1987, the Iraqis battled to within 10 kilometres of the city, Iraq's main port which straddles the Shatt Al Arab waterway that forms the southern boundary between Iran and Iraq.

The waterway, formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, is Iraq's main outlet to the Gulf.

INA said that Hussein personally supervised the reconstruction drive, which included clearing and dredging several kilometres of the Shatt Al Arab that are under Iraqi control.

Last month, he sacked Local Government Minister Adnan Daoud Salman and several of his senior officials for failing to complete the rebuilding by the target date of May 16.

INA said that several sunken ships have been cleared from the muddy waterway since February and other damaged vessels repaired. Dredgers have removed hundreds of tons of silt accumulated during the war, when the waterway was closed.

The dispute between Iran and Iraq over the waterway has been one of the main factors in the de-escalating peace talks that have dragged on since last August.

Iran has rejected Iraqi demands that the 190-kilometre Shatt Al Arab be cleared of wrecked ships, unexploded bombs and rockets and eight years of silt before other provisions of the ceasefire agreement can be implemented.

Iran insists that a 1975 agreement throwing the southern border down the middle of the waterway is still valid.

But Baghdad says that treaty was abrogated before the war broke out in 1980 and that the frontier lies on the eastern, Iranian bank.

The Iraqis have rebuilt Basra's infrastructure, scores of government offices and thousands of dwellings. Palm groves ripped apart by shellfire have been replanted in a major beautification programme.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:45	Programme review
16:10	Children programme
16:30	Football
16:45	North Yemen news message
17:00	Give Me a Break
17:15	Folklore
17:30	Local programme
17:45	Programme review
18:00	News in Arabic
18:15	Arabic series
18:30	Programme review
18:45	Local programme
19:00	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:30	La Baby Sister
18:45	Ecole des Fous
19:00	News in French
19:15	Tancred
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varities programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:15	Valerie
20:30	The Natural World
20:45	News in English
21:00	Agatha Christie's Poirot
PRAYER TIMES	
03:50	Fajr
05:25	(Sunrise) Dhuha
CHURCHES	
12:37	Dhuhr
16:17	'Asr
19:48	Maghreb
21:23	'Isa
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweileh, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637285	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrestrial Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 626543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	

A slight rise in temperatures will occur and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp.
Amman 22/36
Aqaba 22/36
Dzert 13/31
Jordan Valley 20/35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 38 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY
ARMED: Dr. Adnan Aghabawi 643696
Dr. Wael Khartabil 659917
Dr. Hani Haddadin 777751
Dr. Fakher Balbasi 625778
Pinar pharmacy 651912
Pendar pharmacy 778336
Al Asena pharmacy 637055
Nairokh pharmacy 636730
Al Salam pharmacy 644945
Shawani pharmacy 637660
IBRD: Dr. Mohammad Al Ta'ani (—)
Al Shoraa pharmacy (985238)

ZARQA:
Dr. Ghassan Al Faqih 986671
Khalifeh pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Complaints 674155
Civil Defence Emergency 630341
Rescue 199
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 897467
Amman Municipality 787111
Complaints 121
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 010290
Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power Company 634381
RJ Flight Information 08-33200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-33200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 642412/6
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Mathas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shamsiari 664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Musader Hospital 667271/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Iktalun, Al-Muhajreen 771013
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775112/6
Army, Marka 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA: Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)991071
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)986732
IBRD: Princess Beama Hospital (02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272275
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital (02)247100
AQABA: Princess Faya Hospital (03)314111

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)33200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
10:20 Jeddah (RJ)
10:35 Dhahran (RJ)
11:15 Kuwait (RJ)
11:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
12:05 Larnaca (RJ)
12:25 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
12:45 Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
13:15 Kuwait (add.) (RJ)
13:20 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
13:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
13:45 Paris (RJ)
13:50 Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
14:05 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
14:15 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
14:30 London (RJ)
14:45 Sanaa (RJ)
14:50 Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)
15:00 Rome (RJ)
15:15 Baghdad (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)
05:20 Dubai (AZ)
05:35 Kuwait (KL)
05:45 Cairo (MS)
12:35 Muscat, Sharjah, Doha (GF)
14:30 Kuwait (KU)

14:45 Kuwait (LH)
17:25 Jeddah (SV)
19:25 Frankfurt (LH)
01:05 London, Cairo (BA)
02:30 Bahrain (GF)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
12:00 Aqaba, Rome (RJ)
12:10 Kuwait (RJ)
12:15 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:45 Sanaa (RJ)
12:50 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
13:05 Cairo (RJ)
13:25 Calcutta (RJ)
13:4

Queen Noor to visit women's federation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor will call at the headquarters of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) Sunday to discuss its activities and plans.

The Queen, who takes special interest in projects directed at the development of women in rural and badia regions, will also look into the federation's problems and needs.

Lawzi in Abu Dhabi for APU meeting

ABU DHABI (Petra) — Jordan's parliamentary delegation to the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) meeting has arrived in Abu Dhabi for the meeting, which is due to start Sunday.

The delegation's leader, Mr. Ahmad Lawzi, said in a statement upon arrival that Jordan is keen on participating in the meeting which it hopes to attain further steps towards full consensus and agreement among Arab countries in the spirit that dominated the Amman and Casablanca Arab summits.

Jordan, Syria begin talks on promoting tourism

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Syria Saturday opened talks designed to promote their bilateral cooperation in tourism.

The Syrian side to the talks is led by Isam Amiri who arrived here from Damascus Thursday to explore with his Jordanian counterpart Nasri Atallah means of developing the tourism industry in Jordan and Syria through closer cooperation and joint ventures.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

SHARIF ZAID RECEIVES CABLE: Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Saturday received a cable from his Syrian counterpart Mahmoud Zu'bi while his plane was flying over Jordan. In his cable, Zu'bi wished the prime minister good health and the Jordanian people further progress and prosperity. (Petra)

FORMER MINISTER DIES: Former Minister and Army Officer Mazen Ajlouni passed away in Amman Saturday, according to an official announcement. It said that Ajlouni had served at one time as deputy prime minister and minister of state for cabinet affairs, and minister of interior after serving in senior army positions. (Petra)

ACC TRANSPORT MINISTERS: The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) transport ministers will attend the graduation ceremony of a number of students attending the Academy of Maritime Transport in Alexandria Sunday. The ministers will take advantage of this event to coordinate cooperation in the fields of maritime transport. (Petra)

3-week telecommunications training seminar opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Eleven directors of telecommunications services and heads of their regional departments in Iraq, North Yemen and Jordan began a three-week training seminar in Amman Saturday designed to improve their skills and performances.

Waleed Dweik, assistant director of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), which is sponsoring the seminar, told the opening session that the discussions will cover new trends in telecommunications operations, maintenance and control of operations and designing administrative information systems.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaverou at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition on Bertolt Brecht's life and famous theatre performances at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An exhibition of contemporary Japanese posters at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of photographs on Arabic and oriental architecture by Radolph Hammadi at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Taban at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An archaeological exhibition entitled "Treasures of the Desert" — Hama region — at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of handicrafts which includes ceramics, knit-wear and pottery at the Salt Handicrafts Training Centre.

FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "Seize the Day" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

King reaffirms Great Arab Revolt goals

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has said that the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Al Hussein Ibn Ali, was designed "to liberate the Arab Nation from slavery and injustice and to preserve its freedom, dignity, and independence."

In a message King Hussein sent Saturday

to Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker in reply to a congratulatory message the prime minister sent on the occasion of Army Day and the Great Arab Revolt anniversaries, the King hoped that these two anniversaries would be celebrated in the years to come while Jordan continues to enjoy glory, progress and development.

Regional seminar on informatics opens

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day regional seminar on national strategies concerning informatics and their services opened in Amman Saturday with the participation of 12 Arab countries who will review working papers on the subject and discuss means of coordinating their countries' efforts in information networks.



A three-day seminar on national strategies on informatics opened in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

The delegates will discuss developing their respective countries' information networks, developing national libraries systems as well as case studies from Jordan and Tunisia, according to Dr. Safwan Touqan, secretary general of the Ministry of Planning, who opened the meeting.

Touqan underlined the importance of informatics for comprehensive national development, and said that Jordan, in a drive to promote this process, has set up its own national informatics systems and formed a supervisory committee which had organized a national seminar on informatics in the Kingdom.

Touqan noted that the participants will exchange views and experiences on informatics re-

lated affairs, cooperation in this field among various Arab countries and future plans.

A representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) called for the establishment of national informatics systems in each Arab country which he said, should encourage the

gathering of information on technology and science, and should facilitate the flow of information at the regional and international levels.

Government seeks to solve Mafrag transportation problem

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Public pick-up truck drivers in the Mafrag Governorate claim that they are facing increasing movement restriction within the Mafrag city limits.

Mafrag and returning villagers to their respective villages for a small fee of around 150 fils.

The private drivers who approached the Jordan Times requesting that their side of the story be heard, said that these recent restrictions have worsened their deteriorating financial conditions.

"I have six children, and I can't buy them food and clothing, and send them to school on the money I am now making," Atan says.

Both he and Sirhan complained that they could not feed their children milk, nor could they afford meat, chicken or cheese.

The governorate of Mafrag is still one of the relatively poorer regions of the Kingdom. With a population of about 110,000 most of the male inhabitants join the army since there is no industry and hardly any agriculture in the governorate.

Villagers have opted for the public pick-up trucks, over other means of public transportation, because of the cheaper, unmet rates of private drivers.

Sawt Al Shaab's representative in Mafrag, Mohammad Abu Sammagh also pointed out that the pick-up trucks offer more comfort and faster transportation.

"I would waste a lot of time waiting for a bus which comes once every three hours," said Abu Sammagh.

The drivers of the 75 public buses and 73 taxis, operating in the Mafrag vicinity, say that their business has been severely affected by the competition. The public

transportation fee is set at 85 fils per 10 kilometres.

The director of Road Transportation Department at the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication, Mansour Shammout, who has continuous contact with the responsible officials in the Mafrag Governorate, said that the public pick-up trucks have a passenger pick-up point far from the taxi and bus stops.

Shammout told the Jordan Times that when the public pick-up drivers did not abide by the regulations of their stop, "and continued to pick-up passengers" near bus stops and taxi ranks, and honk their horns and call out destinations to attract villagers," a complaint was lodged by the public transportation owners.

He admits that the police may give a ticket to a public pick-up driver for honking his horn in the city limits or for loitering around bus and taxi stops, saying this is to ensure that the driver does not pick-up passengers except for those at his stop.

But, Shammout insists that there is no law prohibiting public pick-up trucks to enter their city limits, "within their private capacity."

In order to find a solution to this problem, Shammout says that a meeting is being planned to join all concerned parties.

"Already public pick-up truck drivers are asking for a passenger stop to be established in the city centre and for the right to transport people and (agricultural) produce within the city limits," said, Abu Sammagh

UDD reschedules projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Urban Development Department (UDD), which is currently executing building projects in some parts of Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Aqaba, will have to re-schedule the completion of these projects so that they can end by 1993 or 1994, instead of 1992 in view of a government reduction in spending, but none of the planned projects will be abandoned.

UDD Director General Hisham Al Zagha said in an interview published Saturday in the local press.

The UDD had planned to spend some JD 30 million on projects in these areas; and while work is continuing, the department plans to finish it a bit later than earlier planned in view of the current financial situation in the Kingdom, Zagha said in an interview with Sawt Al Shaab daily newspaper.

The UDD projects, he noted, are financed mostly by loans from the Housing Bank and the World Bank; and the Jordanian government pays up to 30 per cent of the total cost to finance the construction of schools, clinics, community centres and other infrastructure work.

The UDD projects, he continued, are mainly designed to benefit low and limited income people whose monthly income does not exceed JD 200.

Zagha noted that the UDD, which was established in 1980, appropriates plots of state-owned land which it turns over to the limited income families who in turn obtain loans from the Housing Bank to set up modest homes on them. The UDD arranges for this process and helps in organising the plots of land for the projects and for the beneficiaries to pay their loans in instalments, Zagha added.

He said that in case the UDD has to appropriate privately owned land for its projects, it offers up to 70 per cent of the total value of the land to its original owners. Both the land and the home to be built on it will then be paid for by the beneficiaries in easy monthly premiums not exceeding JD 40 a month, Zagha pointed out.

Since 1980, Zagha continued, the UDD has built housing estates for these beneficiaries at Amman's Wahdat refugee camp, Jofeh, Wadi Rimam and Jabai Taj and in Marka, Qweismeh, Ruseifa, Aqaba and Zarqa, while more projects are underway in Irbid and Aqaba, Zagha added.

lion while the third is expected to cost JD 30 million, Zagha said.

The project in Aqaba, he added, entails developing old and poor districts such as Shallah and Saladdin, while the one in Zarqa is designed to develop old areas such as Hay Janna.

Development, he added, requires the demolition of old homes and the residents must move to new areas with modern through modest buildings with full essential services.

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Islamic group endorses working paper on aiding Palestinian students

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day seminar by a specialised Islamic committee Saturday endorsed a working paper by Dr. Mousa Keilani from Jordan dealing with the projected Islamic centre in London, the plight of Palestinian students in non-Islamic nations, and providing media service to the oppressed people under Israeli occupation.



Dr. Mousa Keilani

Keilani, who is member of the Committee on Publication and Information on "Relief and Daawa" in Islam, formed by the Cairo-based World Islamic Council (WIC) called on the council to provide urgent assistance and relief to Palestinian students who have been cut off from their financial sources due to the on going intifada.

resistance in Europe under Nazi rule and heroic steadfastness of the people of Mexico and other Latin American countries which had been subjected to similar oppressive rule.

Keilani noted that thousands of Palestinian students including 23,000 in Eastern Europe and 7,000 in the Philippines are among those stranded as a result of the developments in the occupied territories.

Working papers reviewed by the participants covered means of presenting a true image of Islamic nations.

According to Keilani the evening session was dedicated to books and publications on Islam designed to rectify a misrepresented image of Islam over the past decade.

Means of countering wrong ideas linking Islam with terrorism, reaction and a withdrawal from modern life, were discussed by the participants and committee members who included representatives of Islamic societies in Kuwait, Morocco, Senegal as well as the World Islamic League, the General Islamic Conference on Jerusalem and the International Federation of Islamic Banks.

Jordan to take part in talks on conservation of nature in Oman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) will take part in meetings to be held in Oman on that country's strategy for the conservation of nature and protection of natural resources, according to the society's president Anis Muasher.

It endorsed measures to maintain the balance of nature, the protection of marine life as well as birds and maintaining a pure atmosphere for man and animal alike, Muasher noted.

Muasher, who made the statement shortly before his departure for Muscat to attend the meeting, said that the strategy is being drawn up in Oman in implementation of an international conference resolutions adopted in 1980.

"Jordan for its part is preparing its own national strategy on the protection of nature and natural resources in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources," Muasher added.

The strategy, he noted, is being drawn up under the supervision of a committee comprising representatives of various concerned ministries set up in 1985.

The society's Director Maher Abu Jaafar last February took part in an international conference held in Oman to discuss a pan-Arab strategy to repatriate the Arabian oryx and the management of breeding the species.

The international conference's plan, laid down by 700 world specialists, came up with provisions for the protection of the soil, water, the atmosphere, as well as all forms of plants and animals.

The Shomari Reserve in Jordan serves as home for the oryx brought into the country in 1979 as gifts from Arab countries including Oman. At present the reserve is home for more than 100 heads of the animals which at one time were threatened with extinction.

In April, Muasher said in a



Outstanding graduates receive awards

Yarmouk University President Dr. Mohammad Hamdan has presented awards to graduates with outstanding academic performances. During the festival held on this occasion, Dean of Student Affairs Dr. Khaled Omari congratulated the graduates and noted that the university appreciates assiduous students. Present were senior university officials and relatives of graduates. The photograph shows one of the outstanding graduates receiving an award from the president (J.T.)

Amman municipality engineers begin training on environmental development

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 27 engineers and technicians employed by the greater Amman municipality gathered here Saturday for an eight-week training seminar on environmental development.

Planners and engineers, he said, ought to take into account the general climate and environment of the city, its topographic structure, water resources and the city's general cultural heritage in preparing designs for these

public places.

The seminar is organised in cooperation with the University of Jordan which has provided lecturers to speak on modern trends in designing cities.

ANNOUNCEMENT

SUPPLEMENT ADDENDUM NO. 1

1- Jordan Phosphate Mines Company announces the issuance of supplement for tender no. 18F/89 for the supply, supervision of erection and commissioning of 4 electrical, rotary blasthole drill.

We request participants in the above mentioned tender to contact supplies chief bureau at general offices in Amman to obtain their copies of the said supplement.

2- The closing date for submission tenders is 12.00 hours local time Monday 17 July 1989.

WASEF AZAR
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Jordan Times

An independent Arab journal published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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Strengthening the Alexandria spirit

THE FIRST meaningful moves towards increased economic integration and cooperation among the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) have been taken and the way has been paved towards the practical realisation of the goals of the four-member grouping by the first formal ACC summit, which concluded in Alexandria Friday. For some time, the decisions taken by the summit may appear routine and superficial since cooperation and coordination were already in excellent shape among the four-member states. These sceptics, very conveniently overlooking the fact that the summit was actually taking the first few careful steps towards formulating and consolidating a framework for collective Arab action in the regional context without disturbing the framework of pan-Arab integration as called for in the Arab League Charter, seem to be seeking signs to brand the ACC as a political axis rather than a regional economic bloc. Tough luck for them, since the Alexandria summit only reaffirmed what was unanimously agreed upon by the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca last month, whether in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict or the Iran-Iraq war. The only exception, perhaps, was Lebanon; the ACC leaders called for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from the war-torn country. But then, it was only a reflection of differing inter-Arab viewpoints over what is happening in Lebanon and cannot be outrightly branded as a political position since the Arab World at large is indeed seeking to restore Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity without foreign influence. Furthermore, the ACC leaders' pledge to work towards contributing to efforts exerted by the three-member panel on Lebanon designated by the Casablanca summit should more than substantiate their keen desire to remain and proceed within the fabric of the Arab League and uphold the founding spirit of the 22-member Arab body.

The next item on the agenda of the ACC is implementation of the resolutions adopted in Alexandria. Dr. Hani Nammar, the first secretary-general of the ACC elected by the summit, has proved himself more than worthy of the confidence and trust placed in him by already outlining a course of action, which includes learning from the experiences in integration and cooperation of other regional economic blocs and intensive practical contacts with key experts in various fields in the ACC countries with a view to chart programmes beneficial to all the four members of the council.

There cannot be any doubt that the Alexandria summit has not only placed the cornerstones for increased economic interaction among the four but also laid a solid foundation to build on. At the same time, there cannot be any head-on rush to get things done simply because the economic systems and workings in place in the four countries are so diverse that it would be some time before the bureaucrats come to grips with the requirements and the necessary practical action towards achieving the council's goals. Hence, it will be a mistake for anyone to expect overnight miracles. The process will have to take its own course, and let us, in the meantime, seek to absorb the message from Alexandria and prepare to contribute to strengthening its spirit.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Jordanian dailies Saturday hailed the outcome of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) meeting in Alexandria as a practical step leading towards genuine unity in the Arab world. Al Ra'i daily for its part said that the leaders of Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen have been able to achieve a major step by agreeing on a series of measures and arrangements designed to bring their countries closer together and unify their future action. The paper noted that the four countries are now headed for economic integration, an inevitable step in any form of unity and a backbone for Arab might. The Arab masses in the four countries are now looking forward to the implementation of these resolutions and are optimistic that they will soon witness a new dawn of inter-Arab cooperation that aim to achieve national goals, the paper added. It said that the four leaders will be remembered in history books as the leaders of their nations who tried and succeeded in helping the Arab masses attain their national aspirations.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily calls on the Jordanian people to use their frozen funds in foreign banks and capital they have at home in development projects and income generating schemes that can revive their country's economy. Abdul Rahim Omar says that the frozen funds abroad are liable to economic upheavals in the foreign countries and to fluctuations and other forms of economic crises, and it is quite safer for the Jordanians to bring home their assets to breathe life into the national economy. The writer is critical of those citizens who tend to take their savings abroad because in so doing, he says, they are adding to the bleeding of national resources and weakening their country's economy. Omar says that the government ought to enact laws and offer incentives designed to encourage those citizens with good capital to invest in the Kingdom and to guarantee for them a reasonable margin of profit.

Sawt Al Shabab daily commented on the outcome of the Alexandria summit that grouped King Hussein and the presidents of Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen. The paper said that the agreement reached at the summit laid down the foundation of joint Arab action at the economic and political levels. The resolutions adopted at the summit came as a result of sound planning and concerted efforts designed to end the weakness that prevailed in the Arab World over the past decade and to breathe a new life in joint action and pan-Arab cooperation, the paper noted. It said that the free flow of workers, the end of barriers among the four countries and the other facilities offered to the citizens of the four states are bound to pave the way for a genuine unity.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Arab Cooperation Council: What is in it for Jordan?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

AMMAN — Arab states have realised more than ever that, if they remain united, they cannot stand the challenges of today's regional powers. As a result, they inclined to join forces and meet the regional and international challenges collectively.

The Gulf war, which erupted in September 1980 and the grave security dangers which threatened to spell over the whole region convinced six Arab states to cooperate closely since 1981, under Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which included: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

The advent of European unity by the end of 1992, and the loss by North African countries of trade relations with Europe to new Mediterranean members such as Greece, Spain and Portugal, have convinced another set of five Arab countries to form a sort of strong cooperation under the Greater Arab Maghreb Union which included Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania as of Feb. 17, 1989.

That left several countries in the heart of the Arab World to look into a form of cooperation which was created in a record short period of contacts and preparations, under the name "Arab Cooperation Council" (ACC). ACC was formally announced on Feb. 16, 1989 to include Egypt, Iraq, North Yemen and Jordan. It is open to any other Arab country that may wish to join at any time in the future.

The new born entity was met with popular enthusiasm because it was seen as a step forward in the direction of a pan-Arab unity, which was and remains an Arab national goal.

Of course it is too unrealistic to deal with ACC as a

confederation or a unity. It is only a first step to explore cooperation in the economy field. Other forms and areas of integration and cooperation may follow, but it is too early to speculate. The cooperation had a humble start but it is open ended as far as the future is concerned.

The ACC community represents a combined population of over 80 million, a gross domestic product of \$105 to \$130 billion, total exports of \$15 billion, total imports of \$24 billion, a labour force of 22.3 million, and a vast area of 173 million hectares.

Jordan stands to benefit from ACC in many ways, especially after the bold decision to disengage from the West Bank and sever all legal and administrative ties in favour of PLO at the persistent request of Palestinians and Jordanians alike, and the overall Arab will, as expressed in the Arab summit conferences in 1974, 1982 and 1988. Jordan needed an alternative Arab project and was instrumental in bringing it into light.

Jordan has its economic difficulties. In particular, there is the unemployment of highly skilled manpower which will find ample opportunities in ACC, especially in Iraq and Yemen. The monetary crisis makes it imperative to export more, and the ACC will be a big market that can allow the advantages of larger scale industries. It is true that Jordan has already established bilateral arrangements with all the three partners, but these arrangements were restricted in reciprocity and were made on annual basis. The multilateral trade relationships will guarantee more flexibility and longer term arrangements on which businessmen can reasonably plan and invest in new projects to accommodate the huge demand

in a vast market.

Jordan was chosen as the host country for the ACC infrastructure, namely the general secretariat. This will make Amman its capital. Jordanian public and private sectors will have direct access to the central management of ACC and should be able to overcome any difficulty without delay.

Finally, Jordan is placed in the middle of the four members, and has the most active private sector. Jordan's private sector is supposed to act fast and utilise the unequalled opportunities which are wide open in an 80 million population entity, with a market of over \$60 billion of international imports and exports of goods and services.

To avoid disappointment, one should not be overly carried away by the birth and moderate objectives of the ACC. The ACC is only an historical opportunity which could be great or small depending on how we invest it on all levels, not only as governments but also as business, political, professional and intellectual institutions.

It remains however a turning point in contemporary Arab history. After the decline of the Arab Nation, which was triggered by the humiliating defeat (1967), the conclusion of Camp David accords (1979) and the occupation of South Lebanon and Beirut (1982), the Arab Nation has now made a clear come back, as evidenced by "Amman Arab Summit Conference" (November 1987), the Palestinian uprising (December 1987), the Iraqi victory over aggression (August 1988) and the Arab groupings (February 1989).

Is China turning back the clock?

By John Pomfret
The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's current leaders, themselves once victims of the cultural revolution, are raising fears that their own crackdown on dissent may be ushering in a new period of political chaos.

Many Chinese say they see strong similarities between the crushing of the pro-democracy movement and the leftist ideological purges of 1966-76, when thousands were suppressed by a campaign of propaganda, arrests and executions.

The government of Deng Xiaoping, imprisoned twice during the cultural revolution, had pledged that there would never be a return to the rhetoric and radicalism of the past.

But his administration, as part of a propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting protesters, has revived language not heard for more than a decade. Phrases such as "counter-revolutionaries" and "a small band of schemers" are reappearing in official announcements.

The government again is criticising foreign nations and media. The Voice of America has taken a verbal beating for its coverage of the army's violent crackdown in Beijing, and VOA broadcasts have been jammed recently.

As a climate of fear spreads in the capital, many Chinese are refusing to meet with foreign reporters.

The military, which had withdrawn from active involvement in the country's politics, again is playing a leading role. During the cultural revolution, the military intervened often to restore order.

With the crucial assistance of the armed forces, the government is trying to round up the organisers of the democratic movement.

During the cultural revolution, Deng was branded one of China's main "capitalist roaders." Now he is using the techniques of his one-time accusers to fight the pro-democracy activists.

The first volley came in April with the publication of an editorial that called the student movement "chaotic turmoil" and urged the suppression of its lead-

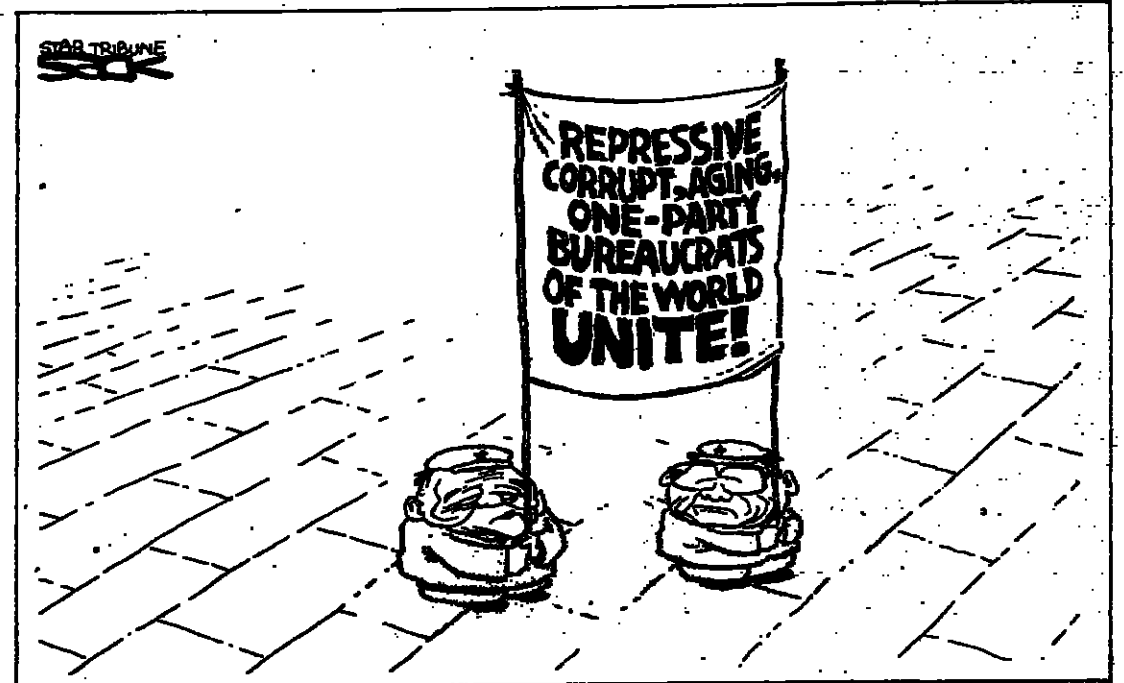
ership, described as a "small band of schemers." Chinese sources said the editorial was written at Deng's command.

"It was as if I went back to the '70s," said an East European diplomat, who did his first tour of duty in Beijing during that turbulent period. "The use of terms like 'small band of schemers' and warning about 'chaotic turmoil' are a return to the thinking of the cultural revolution. In the space of a month, China went back 10 years in time."

In May, the government organised its own demonstrations to counter the pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen square. State office workers were threatened with fines if they didn't attend, another throwback to cultural revolution-era practices. Those who did attend were rewarded with bread and eggs.

At one government rally, an effigy was burned of China's most famous dissident, Fang Lizhi.

"The government doing that is like something like 20 years ago (when) Mao Tse-Tung sent out the red guard. That is danger-



ous," said Fang, who has since taken refuge in the U.S. embassy. On June 3, the government took another page from its past when it used violence to clear Tiananmen Square, home to thousands of students and their protest for freedom.

On April 5, 1976, when hundreds of thousands had gathered to commemorate the death of

Premier Chou En-Lai, the police were called out to empty the square with sticks and clubs. Many died in the onslaught.

Another similarity is that Chinese have been encouraged to inform on those who took part in the protests. In a modern twist, telephone numbers of stations to call to turn in dissidents were published in Beijing newspapers.

One man, identified as a "rumormonger," reportedly was turned in two hours after his picture appeared on television.

A main difference between the cultural revolution and today's struggle is that the current campaign has yet to extend nationwide.

One week into the crackdown, some fear the worst is yet to come.

Environmental protection — our survival

By Robert Repetto

WASHINGTON — In the name of economic growth, many countries are destroying the natural resource base on which their future prosperity rests. Their policies reflect a false antithesis between growth and environment — as if protecting natural resources constrained progress rather than safeguarding it; as if environmental protection were a luxury rather than a survival strategy.

The controversy over the destruction of the Amazon basin, for example, is not a conflict between use and preservation. Countries bordering the basin have mined their timber and soils, extracting immediate profits at the expense of substantially larger potential income. Studies show that the long-term returns from harvests of a wide variety of forest products such as rubber, palm fiber, natural oils, resins and nuts are worth more than declining crop yields from slash-and-burn farming.

Yet Brazil has spent at least \$5 billion to promote large cattle ranches covering more than 20 million acres (8 million hectares) of previously forested land, despite evidence that the pastures can carry only few cattle, deteriorate quickly and are neither economically nor ecologically viable. It has backed a huge charcoal-based Amazonian pig-iron complex that can break even only by consuming more than 70,000 acres of surrounding virgin forest every year. It proposes to construct hydroelectric power plants that would flood more than two million acres of forest, but would produce power at a delivered cost more than twice that of alternative energy-saving investments.

Clearly, such projects are ecologically destructive. The unrecognised tragedy is that they are also economically wasteful.

These examples, which could be multiplied endlessly in almost all countries, including the United States, reflect a failure to recognise the environment as the resource base for all economic activity. Soils, water, forests, the gene pool and other natural resources are economic assets in

that they can generate a flow of future income. Mistaking a decline in that wealth for a rise in income is a confusion likely to end in bankruptcy.

This confusion is imbedded in the basic national income accounts by which we measure a country's economic condition. Everybody uses and watches gross national product and national income as the primary indicators of success. But the standard United Nations national income accounting framework, used by all countries with market economies for macroeconomic planning and analysis, fails to distinguish between the destruction of natural resource assets and the creation of income.

The current accounting method reflects the Keynesian model that prevailed 50 years ago when the system was adopted. But Keynes and his contemporaries were preoccupied with the Great Depression; a scarcity of natural resources was the least of their worries. As a result, our present national income accounts do not treat natural resources as they do other forms of tangible capital, such as buildings and equipment. These man-made assets are depreciated as they wear out. The resulting capital-consumption allowance is subtracted from GNP to compute national income, because the year's income is only what is available after maintaining the capital stock intact. This makes perfect sense:

One wouldn't sell the house and car, and treat the proceeds as current income.

Incredibly though, countries can sell of their timber and minerals, destroy their fisheries, mine their soils and deplete their aquifers, and their national income accounts will treat the entire proceeds as current income. So GNP and national income will rise. Nowhere is the loss of natural resource assets recorded.

This obscures the economic costs of environmental damage, and perpetuates the false dichotomy between economic growth and environmental protection. For example, from 1965 to 1980, the GNP of the Philippines increased on average by 5.9 per

cent per year, apparently a very satisfactory performance. The national accounts gave no warning of the loss in natural resources taking place, a loss that has now precipitated a national crisis.

The United Nations Statistical Commission is now considering changes in the U.N. System of National accounts, a process that occurs only once every 20 years. The commission and the U.N. Statistical Office are aware of this national-accounts problem and have proposed to study it further, but they have recommended against any fundamental changes in this round. Twenty years is far too long to wait. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund and regional development

banks should also adopt this change. Without it, they cannot provide accurate economic diagnoses.

The U.S. government, too must do more to promote this reform. If the current administration wants to take the lead in an important environmental reform, it should adopt a national income accounting model that treats natural resources as productive assets, and strongly promote this change at the United Nations, in the multilateral development banks and among other industrial countries. No other single innovation would so powerfully demonstrate that steps to protect the environment are in countries' own economic interests — International Herald Tribune.

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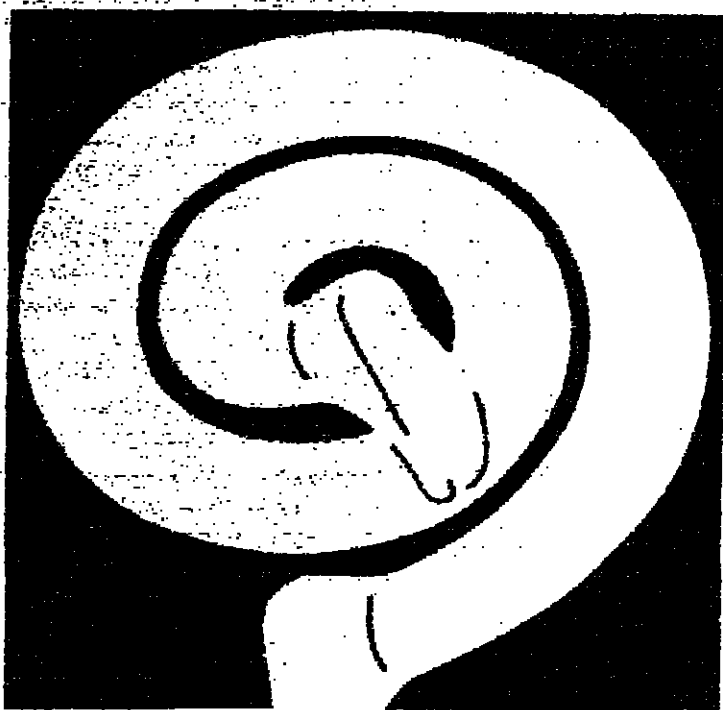
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Shigeo Fukuda (traditional Japanese theatre) 1981 offset.

By Nelly Lama

AMMAN — The Japanese have, in the last few years, accumulated a great amount of masterworks and housed them in their museums. Their own traditional arts, which have greatly influenced European art for over a century now, have assumed the better of both worlds, mixing traditional Japanese motifs and skills with Western culture and technology. The Contemporary Posters exhibition being held at the Royal Cultural Centre until Monday the 19th of June witnesses to this artistic movement.

Posters first appeared in Japan as official notices of the Shogunate (feudal lords). This gradually developed into wood-block printing, Ukiyo-e which became very popular among the common people, especially the Shiba-e or woodcuts pertaining to the Japanese theatre, portraying the Kabuki, etc. These prints were extremely popular in the West and are, to this day, the "piece de

resistance" of any art collection. Many famous European artists were immediately affected by the introduction of such prints into the European market, among others: Henri de Toulouse Lautrec and Pierre Bonnard. The suave lines that prevailed in the Japanese prints play an important role in their posters and lithographs; that, of course, was the "belle époque" of European posters, again great collectors' items.

In the Twentieth Century, posters became a popular medium for advertisement in the West. Since their aim was specifically commercial, the emphasis was to basically attract the eye and familiarise it with the product and the name of the firm concerned, so they were portrayed and brought forward forcefully. Other posters, normally sold at museums and galleries, were advertisements for exhibitions and portrayed offset prints faithful to the original exhibited works, whether paintings or sculptures.

A Japanese photo exhibit: The art scene in Japan today

The Contemporary Japanese Posters Exhibition handles both these types. We find, in there, a large collection of offset and silk-screen works of artists who, with a rich and consistent culture behind them, have adopted both the printing technology and the outreach through posters that was so popular among the youth of the West, but they added to that their own heightened need for aesthetics.

Unlike Western posters, they do not scream out their message, but imply it through symbols and images, clear to the mind's eye. Line movement, texture, even specific images such as masks are telltale of what the message is, but you are primarily attracted by the beauty and suavity of the art work itself and as you come close you receive, slowly, the required message. Is that not typical of the subtlety of Japanese Culture?

Another typical feature that most posters have is the placement of an object within a large flat space. Balancing objects in this negative space gives them tantalising compositional effects accentuating movement whether linear or voluminous. The reason why so many people call Japanese art "sensitive" is because the surrounding empty space plays as important a part as the object itself, in the same manner as in sculpture or Ikebana.

Katsumi Asaba's work is very much affected by Western culture. It includes a figure in motion painted in thick red brushstrokes outlined with finger graffiti, designed for Suntory; A car-racer in full attire sits in a non-existent car with only the wheels showing, designed for a motor show; A smiling squatting actor dressed in Japanese patterned robes, his symmetry being alleviated by red calligraphy on the right (asymmetry is a characteristic of Japanese art), designed for Kyogen, UCLA, Asian Perform-

ing Arts Institute; Woody Allen peers through his glasses, wearing a kimono, with Japanese furniture and artifacts creeping into the format in the same way his head peeps out from the scroll he is holding. We can see through all this the effect that Western culture has on the artist.

Masatoshi Toda places the picture of an antique cover of a German music partition or a children's book with classical type lettering, juxtaposed by a water-colour in a multitude of hues, where animal figurations are painted with great spontaneity, all placed in only part of a greater space, done for a manufacturer of phototypesetting machines.

Ikkō Tanaka paints a poster for Household Industrial Co. Instead of portraying the food itself, as the Westerners do, he fills the format with equidistant coloured lettering on a black background spelling out a whole menu "lobster cocktail pate moule canapé, separated only by colour. The poster beckons you with its sensual beauty, you concentrate on it, then you understand.

Kazumasa Nagai's work is a computerised study of depths and volumes, grids swooshing into the distance, geometrical shapes that follow in simultaneous diminution, etc.; unlike the typical Japanese rendering of perspective which is purely superficial. The atmosphere is that of star wars with shapes twirling, shooting in and out, realistic photography being introduced at odd intervals, creating a surrealistic if not mystic atmosphere.

Kyoshi Awami fills his whole format with lines straight and jagged, using the whole spectrum of colour. Japanese designs are interspersed within these lines for a posters exhibition, an integrated mark represents Juraku, etc. Others are works of art representing directions E.N.W. and

S. as well as seasons.

Shigeo Okamoto works in silk-screen, using its various techniques, juxtaposed or interpenetrating flat spaces, their edges sharply defined or torn, in a basically blue colour scheme, highlighted with lilac. In offset he uses photographs of clear objects which he balances with texture such as that of a string, or the edge of corrugated cardboard or a torn rim of a paper. All very harmoniously composed.

Mitsuo Kasai's offset work depends mainly on creating rhythms based on dance and music.

Yoshio Hayakawa offers a closeup of his painting "faces in white" showing the brushstrokes, the overpainting and the underlying coat as well as the Japanese artist's unmistakable feature, the following line.

Gan Hosoya affected by the West, designs a poster for Omni in the surrealist style of Magritte where a man in a coat holds up a frame of... clouds. Another typically Western style is a poster advertising calorie mate drinks and food. It shows an exhausted athlete with, below him, a photograph of the products and their name. Only the yellow space around him is a result of Japanese influence.

Shigeo Fukuda is a purist, he uses a flat background with one monolithic object placed within that space. Happy earthday shows a black axe with a plant shooting out of its handle lying against a flat red background. For Kyogen, the traditional Japanese theatre, two white legs swirl around creating smooth motion and liveliness on the flat black background. The word Kyogen written in red below anchors the composition without detracting from its

vitality.

Yusaku Kamekura works very much in the style of Vasarely, depending on the different shades and intensities of colour in the manner of op art. He uses and repeats symbols and characters. His greatest poster is that of "Hiroshima" where butterflies are strewn all over the format in various colours, with pink and blue tones in the background making the whole look charming was it not for the butterflies catching fire and falling off to the ground. The contrast of the imagery and the mood conveyed by the pastel shades is quite shocking, and that is the aim of the artist.

Masatoshi Toda is a most interesting "Dada" artist, he places red fish in the pocket-like steps of a ladder and calls it "Red Whale," meat in the same place he calls "Muscle Game," a ray (bottom fish) swimming in a container with legs like a table is called "Lion of March." The composition is tantalising what with the subtle colour of the pine wood and the soft pink or blue introduced in the most unnatural ways in the background.

Makoto Nakamura on the other hand is very realistic, he portrays the beguiling charm of Japanese women for the cosmetics firm Shiseido. He concentrates on closeups, an almond eye with a golden fan, hair falling on a sensual face etc. He uses other forms of photography like the pointillism of American artist Lichtenstein.

Makoto Saito designs a number of posters for "Alpha Cubic" a dressmaker, he centralises objects within a very large empty space, an undressed Cupid-doll with a newspaper origami hat



Keisuke Nagatomo Kurofune Monogatari (theatre) 1982 silk screen.

covering her head, a man in a suit with a white cube covering his face, a tree coming out of a high-heeled shoe. Magritte again? These figures balancing a wide open space are flanked by informal loose Japanese script.

Keisuke Nagatomo uses lines and thick black areas in the sumi-e method (Japanese ink-painting with different thicknesses of brushes) for posters on the theatre.

Koichi Sato designs posters for the art festival, the theatre and for Ikebana etc. He uses electric colours to convey abstract expressionism within which a transcendental light glows. Gestural art, as in the violent brushstrokes of Hans Hartung, give a strong emotional thrust to his work.

Ikkō Tanaka designs "Green and Man" for the Defence of Green Earth Foundation. The tree is done in a typically Japanese way,

the trunk of the tree done in curvilinear lines while the branches hold foliage rendered in geometrical rhythms. Behind this sensitive beauty is a concretized wall.

When Tanaka works in silk-screen, he uses a multitude of coloured patches within thick black calligraphy, introducing the scratched texture possible in silk-screen, and that is for an exhibition of serigraphs. He styles a mask for a theatre poster again introducing his coloured patches flying like banners on its side. The face of a Geisha he transforms into triangles and circles for Nihon Buyo, the classical dance of Japan.

A good farewell to the exhibition is Gan Hosoya's overwhelming closeup photograph of a gorilla's face with a strong statement in red characters saying "GOODBYE."

Swedish plan to send delinquents on Caribbean cruise stirs anger

One step too far

By Eva Ahlberg
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Sweden has long been known for its gentle methods in dealing with criminals. But a recent plan to send juvenile delinquents on a Caribbean sailing trip was too much for many citizens to swallow.

The decision to send six youth offenders on a six-month sailing trip to the West Indies prompted a wave of protests, forcing the authorities to cancel the voyage.

Now, social workers are worried there could be a backlash aimed at the entire rehabilitation system.

"Swedish law says we should rehabilitate juveniles, not punish them," said Bo Svensson, head of the Youth Offender Placement Unit at Stockholm's social district.

He said the trip would have given the youngsters, convicted of robbery, assault and theft, the chance to learn sailing and maritime discipline from social workers and seamen in a tightly knit group.

"I supported the trip. Now it is

questionable whether the sailing idea will be developed further," he said.

The protests grew stronger as one of the delinquents who was due to go on the cruise was arrested on suspicion of raping a 14-year-old girl twice in one week.

"If anybody should go on a cruise to the West Indies it's the victims of these criminals," said one newspaper editorial.

"How is this going to end? If the man suspected of killing (prime minister) Olof Palme is convicted — will he get a trip around the world," another asked.

Stockholm social worker Svante Wallin said the sailing plan, which stemmed from a Danish initiative, could have served as a good emergency alternative for difficult juveniles.

"A boat is a prototype of a mini-society. It's not a bad idea. But it's not revolutionary either. Our 'activity of daily life training' could work just as well in the mountains for example," he said. "I can understand these feelings. If my daughter were raped and I read in the newspapers that

the rapist and his friends were going off to the Caribbean I would be furious," said Wallin.

But he and other social workers all felt the country's decades-long regime of progressive correctional care needed to be preserved and updated.

"We are talking about the very worst of youth offenders. Experience has shown that open care is better than locking them up. We do need alternative methods and progressive thinking," he said.

Does crime pay?

"Some of the boys we are talking about are in such bad shape that they will end up in prison as soon as they turn 18 unless something is done to help them," Wallin said.

Convicted criminals under 18 years of age in Sweden are normally not sentenced to prison, although they can legally be locked up at 15.

Instead they are usually placed in foster homes or in open rehabilitation centres where they have

their own rooms with opportunities for education, job, skills courses and the care of the social services.

New ideas in the works include a sailing trip on a Swedish cargo ship for three months and a camping trip to Poland.

Most of the alternatives, including the cancelled West Indies tour, would cost less than treating the juveniles in delinquents' homes, according to Wallin.

He said the daily expenses in the West Indies would have been no more than \$215 per youngster, much below the costs of keeping the boys in Sweden.

"Most of these boys steal up to 2,000 crowns (\$300). Besides they cost money when they are in the institutions," he said.

But regardless of the price for rehabilitation, most Swedes agree the authorities may have gone just one step too far.

"It is this sort of thing that makes people think crime pays in Sweden. It is incredible," said one critic.



Great expectations for the Vietnamese that lived to tell their story!

Author speaks for Vietnamese in war memoir

By Matthew Heller
Reuter

ESCONDIDO, California — Le Ly Hayslip was tortured, raped and sentenced to death as a peasant girl during the Vietnam war but recalling her own experiences does not bother her.

"It's painful when I talk about what happened to my brother, my father, my sister and my people," the author of a newly published memoir of the war said in an interview.

"How much my mother and my father suffered, how the villagers stand there and bury the people, again I cry. All my playmates in the grave — all that hurts me," she added, her eyes filling with tears.

"They cannot release their pain. They have no way to let go. Who will listen to them? Who can they talk to? How can Americans understand how they feel?"

Hayslip, 39, tries to speak for them in "When Heaven and Earth Changed Places: a Vietnamese woman's journey from war to peace," published this month by Doubleday.

The author's journey has taken her to a part of the world far removed from the devastation and poverty of the Vietnam she fled in 1970. She and her three children live in an idyllic setting overlooking a vineyard-speckled valley in Escondido, about 50 kilometres outside San Diego.

But the memories remain vivid, the emotional ties are still close — she left most of her family behind in Vietnam — and what she calls the "Mission of my life" is to help heal the scars of the war.

"I chose to be a mercy and to save the suffering souls," she said in her fractured English. "I cannot do that without letting people know the suffering of the war."

In particular, Hayslip evokes the suffering of people often overlooked in accounts of the Vietnam war — non-combatant, poor Vietnamese peasants entangled in the "endless machinery of terror, death and regeneration."

"Vietnamese people who (were) caught among all this, 'this is the people I am talking about,'" she said.

"This I'm mainly concerned with because I was one of those people."

Hayslip was born Phung Thi Le Ly in a small village near Danang in central Vietnam, the youngest of six children. As a teenager she collaborated with the Viet Cong and was tortured and beaten by the South Vietnamese army.

After she was released from one notorious army prison, the Viet Cong sentenced her to death as a traitor and two guerrillas

raped her.

Dying friends

Le Ly escaped with her mother to Da Nang, where she hawked black market goods to American soldiers and even sold herself to one as a prostitute for \$400.

"I knew if everybody was thinking about their own good, how about me, how about my family?" she said, explaining her evolution from guerrilla sympathiser to black marketeer.

"I was not alone. A lot of people were in this situation. You go with the wind. I don't care about the South Vietnamese government, I don't care about the Viet Cong any more ... I only wanted to survive, do the best that I could."

The American soldiers were more to be pitied than feared, she said. "You don't understand why

they're there. They're fed up with the Viet Cong, the Vietnamese, the weather, their friends dying."

Le Ly survived and married the American civilian who helped her flee Vietnam. But she did not start writing the book until her second husband, also an American, died in 1982.

"I was just a housewife and mother and every time that I would bring up writing a book about Vietnam and my life story, people made fun of me, especially my husbands," she recalled. "I wasn't a colonel or a five-star general so what did I know about the war?"

She started dictating the book to one of her sons in 1985 and later added material about a 1986 visit to Vietnam — her first since fleeing the country and one filled with insights into the lingering fears of her people.

At a family reunion in Danang, for example, her brother refused

her offering of American chocolate because he was afraid it may have been booby-trapped.

"When I went to Vietnam, the people reached out for help," Hayslip said. "As a Human being, how can you not help them?"

She added: "Vietnam must also open the door fully, give everybody a chance to go there, to do what they want to do to help."

Hayslip runs a charity called east meets west, dedicated to such goals as building clinics in Vietnam and reuniting families separated by the war. Her living room overflows with bags of medical supplies destined for Vietnamese orphans.

"The role I see myself in is just to plant a seed," she said. "The harvest would be love, compassion, forgiveness — bringing joy to others, not suffering."



This week JTV presents...

On Sunday, June 18, 1989, at 10:20 J.T.V. presents POIROT episode 7 "Problem at Sea" Poirot relaxes on a Mediterranean cruise. His professional interest is aroused by some of his travelling companions Colonel and Adeline Clapperton and the admiring Miss Elsie Henderson.

On Monday, June 19, at 10:20 J.T.V. presents the feature film RIP OFF starring Lee Van Cleef.

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PINK NIGHTS

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Soviet economists predict unrest, famine if reform not speeded

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union would face social and political unrest and even famine within the next two years without fast radical reform and a quick boost to living standards, top Soviet economists predicted Friday.

The economists, who included reformist Leonid Abalkin just nominated deputy prime minister, issued their warnings at separate meetings in Moscow at which Kremlin policies were described as inadequate in the face of crisis.

"Our studies show clearly that if the economy is not stabilised over the next 1½ to two years and the start of an improvement is not achieved, a rightward swing by society is inevitable," Abalkin told a news conference.

"Society will be destabilised. The estimate is 1½ to two years maximum, then something unpredictable will begin," said the normally cautious Abalkin, director of the prestigious Institute of the Economy.

"What form it will take is unpredictable, but it will be inevitable," said the economist, expected to be confirmed by the new Soviet parliament later this month as deputy to Prime Minister

Nikolai Ryzhkov for planning reform.

Agricultural scientist academician Vladimir Tikhonov told the news conference that if reform giving peasant farmers full control over the land were not quickly introduced and implemented "we can expect famine in the very near future."

Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of the World Economy, said government solutions outlined by Ryzhkov to the country's new parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies, this month "do not look convincing."

"Economists are demanding more radical measures... there is a feeling of an absence of concrete proposals to get out of the crisis," Bogomolov told the news conference at which all the speakers were also deputies to the congress.

The warnings come against a background of increasing shortages of food and consumer goods in state shops, rapid price rises in the fledgling free market, and increasing popular discontent recognised by the Kremlin itself.

Ryzhkov himself told the congress the country faced mounting financial problems, with the government compelled to take more foreign loans to maintain instalments and interest payments on those already taken out.

And in an interview published Friday in the Italian daily Corriere Della Sera, former Kremlin politburo member Boris Yeltsin said the government would face "a revolutionary situation" unless it rapidly raised living standards.

Gavril Popov, editor of the monthly Problems of Economics, told the news conference recent events in China provided a lesson for the Soviet Union in its own "perestroika" reforms promoted by President Mikhail Gorbachev.

While the wide-ranging Chinese economic reforms of the past decade had given new independence to a large sector of the population, the Peking leadership had failed to adapt the political system to give them voice, he said.

"In future, if we go in for full development of pluralism in the economy... we will have to have a suitable political structure," he noted.

"If the structure does not serve the forces reform will unleash, then there will be a clash between reform and the political system," he told the news conference at Abalkin's institute and chaired by the future deputy premier.

At another meeting Friday of Moscow intellectuals to discuss the recent session of the parliamentary Congress of People's Deputies, Academy of Sciences researcher Viktor Belkin issued a similar warning.

"The economic situation is worse than we can have ever imagined," he said. "Sometimes I wonder if we can survive through the autumn. The economy is becoming increasingly cannibalistic, feeding on itself to keep alive."

Abalkin, Bogomolov and Popov — widely regarded as three of the country's leading economic thinkers — said they did not accept Tikhonov's famine prediction but agreed the food situation was increasingly serious.

Spain joins EMS Monday

MADRID (R) — Spain will become a full member of the European Monetary System (EMS) from Monday, piling fresh pressure on Britain to link the pound sterling with the currencies of its European Community (EC) partners.

Finance Minister Carlos Solchaga announced the decision on Friday evening, just 10 days before an EC summit in Madrid where the thorny issue of moving towards economic and monetary union will top the agenda.

An important factor influencing the timing of Spain's entry to the EMS exchange rate mechanism was the need to help speed efforts to achieve closer economic and monetary cooperation in the 12-nation Community, Solchaga said.

In a clear nudge to Britain, he said the peseta's EMS entry was "a necessary step to accelerate the realisation not only by Spain but by other countries in the Community of the need to advance with confidence and without fear in the path towards monetary union."

The Spanish move leaves Britain, Greece and Portugal as the only EC states with currencies

outside the exchange rate mechanism (ERM) parity grid.

Spain, along with France and Italy is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of monetary union, an idea which British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has firmly rejected.

Britain said the Spanish decision would not influence its intention to keep sterling out.

"I can't see that it will make any difference," a spokesman for Thatcher said, adding: "Our decision was not linked to Spain's and we will join when the time is right," he added.

The decision to go in to EMS Monday took the Spanish financial community completely by surprise even though Solchaga had announced last week the peseta would join by July 1990 at the latest.

A senior member of the right-wing opposition Popular Party, Jose Antonio Segurado, attacked the move on the grounds that it was premature for the peseta to join EMS at a time when Spain was running a large deficit on its current account.

A statement issued by the finance ministry said membership of the exchange rate mechanism

would reinforce government efforts to rein in inflation, now running at a year-on-year rate of 6.9 per cent.

Spanish economists had suggested that peseta should be devalued ahead of entry to avoid the risk of the Spanish currency being locked into EMS at an uncompetitive rate for exporters.

But the government has argued that a strong and stable peseta is a key plan in its anti-inflation strategy.

However, the finance ministry said that the peseta's central parity rate against the Deutschmark from Monday would be 65 pesetas.

That implies a depreciation of more than one per cent in the peseta's exchange rate against the German currency compared with the Friday fixing rate in Madrid of 64.35 pesetas.

Spain will join the exchange rate mechanism with a six per cent fluctuation band either side of central parity rates, similar to the Italian lira.

All other EC currencies in the system have a narrower fluctuation margin of 2.5 per cent on either side of their central rate.

Bahrain opens stock exchange

MANAMA (AP) — Commerce Minister Habib Qassem opened Bahrain's first official stock exchange Saturday and 12,000 shares changed hands in the first half-hour of dealing.

Despite the modest beginnings, Bahrain hopes that it will become the Wall Street of the Gulf region in a few years. The island state is already the region's offshore banking and services centre.

Qassem, accompanied by exchange director Fawzi Behzad, government officials and business community leaders, declared the start of dealing in the marble-floored exchange chamber in Bahrain's banking district.

He noted: "I hope activity will be marked by continuous advancement."

Qassem, who heads the stock

exchange board, told a news conference later: "We're aspiring for development and expansion... we're very optimistic."

"This is a very good rate, a good omen," said market monitor Ibrahim Janahi as he recorded the initial deals on a wall-length blackboard listing 29 Bahrain-registered companies.

They have 4.4 million shares between them with a combined nominal value of \$1.6 billion. The market will operate from 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. (0630-0800 GMT) every day except Fridays, the Muslim holiday.

Bahrain is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council which also groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

These states, emerging from

recession, are seeking to attract back wealth accumulated during the oil boom and invested overseas. These holdings are estimated at some \$150 billion.

The Gulf states are also seeking to break their dependence on oil exports and diversify their economies with the help of the private sector.

GCC nationals are allowed to deal on the market. The ceiling for shareholdings by citizens on one member state in companies

of another increased this year from 25 to 49 per cent, Qassem noted that the new stock exchange "is but the first stage of a laid-out programme."

The government would soon allow trading in treasury bonds and seek to create new instruments of investment to develop the market, he said.

Qassem noted: "Bahrain is for the entire GCC... we hope the Gulf investor will be there."

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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Irbid gets large loan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) last month granted loans totalling JD 400,000 to local councils to help them carry out development projects, according to CVDB Director-General Mohammad Saleh Horani. He said that the loans financed income-generating projects which are hoped to ensure constant income for the municipalities. He said that Irbid governorate had the lion's share of the loans, accounting for more than 50 per cent, followed by Mafrqa governorate which obtained 10 per cent.

Maxwell to invest \$100m in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — British publisher Robert Maxwell is ready to increase his investment in Israel by \$100 million, Finance Minister Shimon Peres said Saturday. Maxwell, a Czechoslovak-born Jew and ardent Zionist, already has investments totalling more than \$78 million in Israel, currently undergoing what Peres calls a worrying recession. "He is ready to invest some \$100 million more," Peres said on Israel radio. Maxwell paid \$9 million in July last year for a 30 per cent stake in Israel's Maariv evening newspaper. He bought a \$30.4 million share of the Teva drug company and put \$39 million in the Scitex computer graphics firm this year. Editors at the Jerusalem Post expressed relief in April when Maxwell failed in a bid for the English-language daily.

Iran signs gas deal with Bulgaria

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran's Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh said Saturday that his country has signed a 20-year agreement to export one billion cubic metres of natural gas annually to Bulgaria starting next year, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. Aqazadeh made the announcement upon his return from a four-day visit to Sofia. He said that gas exports to the Soviet Union at an average of three billion cubic

metres per year would begin March 22, 1990, IRNA said. It quoted him as saying that the agreement with Bulgaria was a barrier deal. In return, Iran will import chemical fertilisers, paper, PVC, tyres and products needed for rebuilding the Abadan petrochemical plant, which sustained heavy damage in the Gulf war. Last month another long-term trade agreement was signed in Tehran between Iran and Bulgaria, increasing the current trade annual ceiling of \$600 million to \$1 billion by the year 2,000. Iran has announced that it will sign a number of other long-term trade deals with the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Pepper producers to prop up prices

JAKARTA (R) — The world's major pepper exporters have formed a group to support prices, the executive director of the International Pepper Community, Abdul Gaffar Nasution has said. "It is to avoid price undercutting against each other and to help price stability," he said. The four pepper exporters — Brazil, India, Malaysia and Indonesia — control 90 per cent of the world's supply of pepper. At a meeting in the resort island of Bali last month, they set a minimum price of \$1 per pound against about \$1.30 now. Nasution predicted prices were on the rise because of strong demand and a drop in output due to bad weather and disease.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, June 17, 1989		Swiss franc		331.8	335.1
Central Bank official rates		French franc		84.4	85.2
		Japanese yen (for 100)		392.3	396.2
		Dutch guilder		254.6	257.1
		Swedish crown		84.9	85.7
		Italian lira (for 100)		39.4	39.8
		Belgian franc (for 10)		137.1	138.5
		Buy		Sell	
U.S. dollar		367.7	375.7		
Pound Sterling		874.6	883.3		
Deutschmark		286.4	289.3		

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday June 10, '89 and ending Wednesday June 14, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Bank	1743	3872	2,200	2,250	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	1385	2875	2,050	2,090	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	12982	19131	1,440	1,450	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	13440	15350	1,150	1,120	1,000
Housing Bank	3100	5605	1,810	1,800	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	31	899	29,000	29,000	5,000
Bank of Jordan	1114	16957	15,200	15,200	5,000
Arab Bank	1170	174063	148,000	148,750	10,000
Jordan National Bank	20495	50959	2,480	2,480	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	27650	62651	2,500	2,520	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Financial Investments	450	837	1,850	1,860	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	200450	232052	1,020	1,200	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	42354	76287	1,680	1,860	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,800
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	3962	4336	1,060	1,220	1,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
REPCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Insurance	21224	76310	3,600	3,470	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	750	780	1,010	1,040	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	2200	2750	1,250	1,250	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Arabia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Ahliya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Services and industries					
General Investments	9486	—	—	—	1,000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	—	8737	0.890	0.920	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	66765	54537	0.800	0.800	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	25250	16228	0.630	0.630	1,000
Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment	31996	11254	0.350	0.350	1,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	119041	20462	0.670	0.670	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	106650	36221	0.800	0.860	1,000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	7950	11976	1.500	1.500	1,000
Jordan District Electricity	4520	446	0.850	0.810	1,000
Arab International Hotels	194186	261388	1.340	1.330	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Middle East and Commodore Hotels	5950	3273	0.550	0.550	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	13381	104347	7.810	8.020	1,000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	19433	6859	0.290	0.360	1,000
Jordan Dairy	134307	157715	2.470	2.550	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	6300	4662	0.710	0.740	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	36820	86260	2.300	2.300	1,000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	3150	12432	3.850	3.950	1,000
Jordan Rockwood Industries	156675	179976	1.100	1.120	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1,000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tanning	500	980	1.960	1.960	5,000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	1,000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000

Baseball Round-Up

NEW YORK (AP) — With two outs in the seventh, runners on second and third and the twins leading, 6-5, left-hander Gary Wayne came in to face the slumping Greg Brock, a left-handed batter.

Brock lined a two-run, two-strike single and the Milwaukee Brewers went on to beat Minnesota 8-6.

"I missed the one-strike pitch," Brock said. "Usually, every at-bat, there's one pitch you should hit and that was it. A lot of times you're not going to get a second chance."

"But it turned out good. It wasn't pretty, but it turned out nice."

Chuck Crim, 6-3, the third of four Milwaukee pitchers, worked 1 1/2 innings. Dan Fieser pitched the ninth and earned his 16th save.

Minnesota reliever Juan Berenguer, 4-3, walked pinch-hitter Bill Spillers to lead off the seventh and Gary Sheffield hit into a force play.

Yankees 6, Rangers 1

Andy Hawkins and Jimmy Jones pitched the Yankees to their second sweep in a week, leading New York past Texas 8-3 and 6-1 Friday night in a rain-delayed doubleheader that lasted nearly nine hours.

Athletics 7, Orioles 5

Jay Tibbs scattered six hits in seven innings and Joe Orsulak drove in two runs as Baltimore beat Oakland to earn a split in its TWI-night doubleheader. In the first game, Ron Hassey drove in three runs with a single and two-run homer and Oakland turned five double plays.

Indians 1, Royals 0

Bub Black pitched a six-hitter for his first shutout since 1985 and Pete O'Brien drew a bases-loaded walk from Tom Gordon

with two outs in the bottom of the ninth as Cleveland beat Kansas City.

Blue Jays 4, Mariners 3

Fred McGriff doubled in the tying run in the bottom of the ninth and a wild pitch by reliever Mike Schooler with the bases loaded scored the winning run as Toronto defeated Seattle.

Angels 9, Tigers 4

California snapped a seven-game losing streak as Chili Davis hit a three-run homer and Bert Blyleven beat Detroit for the third time this season.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — New York survived blowing an eight-run, first-inning lead and outlasted Philadelphia 15-11 on a rainy Friday night as Mackey Sasser put the Mets ahead with a two-run pinch double in the eighth inning.

It was the second time in two weeks that the Phillies rallied from a big first-inning deficit. On June 8, the Pirates scored 10 runs in the first inning at Veterans Stadium and the Phillies rallied for a 15-11 victory. This time, they fell short.

Von Hayes doubled with out in the seventh off Don Aase. Randy Myers relieved, and after Hayes moved to third on a groundout, Juan Samuel tripled to give the Phillies an 11-10 lead.

Gregg Jefferies reached on a throwing error leading off the Mets eighth and Steve Bedrosian, 2-3, relieved. Lee Mazzilli drew a two-out pinch walk and Sasser followed with a two-run double to right. Sasser scored on Len Dykstra's sacrifice fly.

Myers, 6-2, pitched 2 1/2 innings for the victory.

Elsewhere Friday: Montreal 8, Chicago 5; St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2; Houston 3, San Diego 1; Atlanta 3, Los Angeles 1; Cincinnati 5, San Francisco 4.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

ALL BLACKS BEAT OFF FRENCH COMEBACK — New Zealand's All Blacks beat France 25-17 in the first test at Christchurch Saturday — but only after the unfancied French staged a remarkable second-half comeback. The All Blacks crushed the tourists in the first half, going into halftime with an 18-0 lead. France almost confounded the pundits, including their own coach Jacques Fouroux who only Friday offered 100-1 odds against the French win, with a magnificent burst of scoring early in the second half. Veteran fullback Serge Blanco scored two tries, backed up by a third from flanker Marc Cellion. The All Blacks' commanding lead shrank to 18-17 in just 11 minutes. The New Zealanders regained the initiative later in the second half. France's kicker Philippe Berot missed three easy goals in the match. Had he been on better form, France could have pulled off one of the most remarkable wins of recent years. (R)

BUFFALO TO HOST 1993 UNIVERSITY GAMES — The executive committee of the International Federation of University Sports (FISU) selected Buffalo, N.Y., for the 1993 summer World University Games. Burt Flickinger, head of the local organizing committee said in the town Friday. The World University Games — also known as the Universiade — is second to the Olympics as the world's largest amateur athletic competition. More than 7,000 athletes are expected to compete in Buffalo. The 1993 games — their 70th anniversary — will be the first held in the United States. Most of the competition in 10 sports will be at the state university of New York at Buffalo North Campus in Amherst, N.Y. The campus will provide housing for the majority of student competitors expected from more than 120 countries. Flickinger said Buffalo's chief competitors for the event were Shanghai, China and Fukuoto, Japan. (R)

STECOA RETAINS WBO FEATHERWEIGHT TITLE — Italy's Maurizio Stecca retained his WBO featherweight crown in Milan Friday night when Venezuelan challenger Angel Levi Mayorga, bleeding from a severe cut below his left eyebrow, was stopped by the referee in the ninth round of their fight at Milan's Palastrussardi arena. Stecca, an Olympic champion in Los Angeles, said he Mayorga had a dangerous right and was tougher than expected. "Luckily my left worked very well from the fifth round on and he was unable to take the initiative," Stecca said. Mayorga, who had been cut since the second round following a lashing right hook carried by Stecca, did not protest the decision of South African referee Stanley Cristodolou. "The cut hurts but I can't say if it's very deep. However I believe he took a fair decision. Stecca was very fast in carrying his punches and in moving in the ring. Yet I caught him with some good rights in the third and fourth rounds. Unfortunately he did not go down." (AP)

IOC TO DISCUSS HARSHER DRUG PENALTIES — Harsher restrictions on Olympic eligibility for athletes who confess to drug use might be discussed this summer by the International Olympic Committee. No immediate action is planned, no discussion is even on the agenda and any crackdown probably would deal only with future cases, IOC officials said in London Friday. But even consideration of stronger penalties by the IOC itself, rather than waiting for international sports federations to act, would be a major change in policy. (AP)

Anti-apartheid thrived in '88 — report

LONDON (AP) — The fight to isolate South Africa from international sports gained strength in 1988 as several countries and worldwide organizations severed their links with athletes from that country, an anti-apartheid document proclaimed last week.

The report by the United Nations centre against apartheid said South Africans increasingly were blocked from competing outside their country last year, but much of the participation was in the United States and Britain.

The document also said most international sports contacts inside South Africa involve golfers, boxers and tennis players, the largest number of them Americans.

There now are more than 3,000 names on the United Nations blacklist, which includes athletes who have performed in South Africa since September 1980.

Among those on the list are tennis players Boris Becker, Pat Cash, Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert, along with golfers Seve Ballesteros, Greg Norman and

Nick Faldo.

About 625 new names were added to the list last year, including 76 American golfers ranging from professionals chip back, Jim Thorpe and Beth Daniel to college students.

An anti-apartheid official in London pointed out only about one-third of the athletes on the blacklist still compete in South Africa. Apartheid is South Africa's system of racial segregation.

The document also acknowledged 224 athletes, ranging from Jack Nicklaus to Ivan Lendl, who have been removed from the blacklist since 1981 by pledging not to participate in sporting events in South Africa.

Ninety-one pledges were received from April to December 1988.

Though the document points out many nations "still continue to provide sanctuary for South African sports" and says attempts to exclude South Africa from international badminton and squash federations failed in 1988, it proclaims anti-apartheid efforts succeeded last year.

"The momentum to isolate apartheid in sports was greatly

U.S. Track and Field Championships

Sowell soars through 100m

HOUSTON (AP) — Dawn Sowell, dressed in the flashy style of Florence Griffith Joyner and running almost as fast, won the women's 100-metre dash at the Mobil outdoor track and field championships Friday.

Wearing a metallic gold-and-black leotard over a white body suit, Sowell was timed in 10.91 seconds, the second-fastest in the world this year and the second-fastest ever by a collegian.

Sowell, the newest member of the Flojo international track club — named for the 1988 Olympic heroine, had run the fastest collegiate time ever and the fastest in the world two weeks ago, clocking 10.78, in the college championships at Provo, Utah.

Griffith Joyner, who retired after her outstanding 1988 season, owns the world record of 10.49.

Meanwhile, another collegian, Leroy Burrell, a Houston junior, was impressive in the men's 100.

Burrell, who trains with two-time Olympic champion Carl Lewis, won in 9.94, the sixth-fastest ever and the fastest in the world this year.

Burrell's time made him the no. 4 performer ever — behind Canadian Ben Johnson (9.83), Lewis (9.92) and Calvin Smith

(9.93). Lewis also has run 9.93 twice, but the best he ever ran as a collegian at Houston was 9.99, a mark that Burrell shattered.

Burrell, whose previous best was 10.03, was quick out of the blocks, took a decisive lead by about 70 metres and beat Dennis Mitchell, the fourth-place finisher in last year's Olympics, by one metre. Mitchell took second in 10.03, just ahead of Andre Cason's 10.04.

Although Tom Tellez, who coaches Burrell, was impressed with his performance, he didn't put him on Lewis' level yet.

"He doesn't have more (ability) than Carl," Tellez said. "Carl was better — quicker."

Lewis could only watch one of his records broken and one of his training partners perform brilliantly. Instead of running against Burrell, he chose to skip the meet.

Sowell trailed early before passing frontrunner Sheila Echols at 30 metres and winning by two

metres. Echols held on for second place in 11.12, just ahead of Sowell's LSU teammate, Esther Jones (11.13) and Florida freshman Anita Howard (11.14).

Still another collegian, Lynda Tolbert of Arizona State, scored a convincing victory in the women's 100-metre high hurdles, winning in 12.75, the fourth-fastest ever by an American.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey and Gail Devers-Roberts, the co-record holders at 12.61, and NCAA champion Tananjalyn Stanley on LSU (12.70) are the only Americans who have run faster than Tolbert.

Tolbert, 1984 Olympic co-bronze medalist Kim McKenzie and Stanley were out quickly, but Stanley fell coming off the second hurdle. Stanley was carried off the track with a knee injury and taken to a hospital. But her injury was said not be serious and she was released.

McKenzie wound up second in 12.91 and Candy Young was third in 13.15.

Roger Kingdom, the two-time Olympic champion, overtook Olympic bronze medalist Tonie Campbell at the seventh hurdle and won the men's 110-metre high hurdles in 13.22.

Ronaldo Nehemiah, the world record-holder at 12.93, and two-time world champion Greg Foster, who last week handed Kingdon his first defeat in two years, were among the many athletes who skipped these championships.

Jack Pierce took second in 13.38 and Courtney Hawkins was third in 13.41.

Louis Ritter, the only other 1988 U.S. Olympic gold medalist competing in this meet, was upset in the women's high jump by Jan Wohlschlag. Both cleared 6 feet, 4 inches (1.92 metres), but Wohlschlag won for the second straight year because she made it on her first attempt, while Ritter didn't get over the bar until her second try.

Randy Barnes, the Olympic silver medalist in the men's shot put, finished fifth with a best throw of only 65-8.14 feet (20-1.9 metres). Going into the final round, he uncorked a winning toss of 70-9 1/4 (21-56.5).

Michael Conley, the 1984 Olympic silver medalist and world indoor champion in the men's triple jump, won his fourth national title and third in a row at 57-5 (17-49), his best effort of the year.

McLarens rule Canada placings

MONTREAL (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost out-duelled his McLaren teammate, Ayrton Senna, Friday to claim provisional pole position for Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix Formula one motor race.

Prost, winner two weeks ago of the U.S. Grand Prix and leading the championship by two points over his Brazilian rival, will break a string of nine successive poles

for Senna if he can hold onto the prime grid position.

Prost and Senna dominated the session, exchanging the lead five times as they spurred each other to greater and greater speeds to fill the two spots on the front row of the starting line.

Prost finally took the lead for good on his 10th lap when he clocked one minute 20.973 seconds on the 4.39 km (2.72-

mile) circuit Gilles Villeneuve to surpass Senna, who has dominated qualifying all year and holds the record of 34 career pole positions.

The engine felt very strong with extremely good drivability and I'm feeling optimistic for the race," Prost said.

The Brazilian, current world champion and winner here last year, went back out onto the track late in the session in an effort to steal the provisional pole from Prost.

Senna's final lap of 1:21.049 surpassed his previous best but was not enough to overtake Prost.

"On my last lap I had a slight problem with third gear jumping out a couple of times," Senna said.

Italian Riccardo Patrese, who posted successive second-place finishes in Mexico City and Phoenix, was again impressive Friday.

Patrese took his Willi Ams around the circuit under overcast skies that threatened but never delivered rain in 1:21.783 to split the McLarens and Ferraris.

Austrian Gerhard Berger, who survived a fiery high-speed crash in San Marino in April, upstaged Ferrari teammate Nigel Mansell of Britain to take a second-row spot on the provisional grid.

Mansell was fifth-fastest, ahead of Patrese's teammate Thierry Boutsen of Belgium, who felt he could have done better.

"I think the second row would have been possible if I hadn't had traffic on my second set of tyres," he said.

IOC tester disputes Toronto testimony

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — A member of the International Olympic Committee's medical commission Friday denied suggestions that officials had discovered more doping cases at the Seoul Olympics than previously reported.

"There were 10 doping cases in Seoul, no more," said Manfred Donike, a West German member of IOC's medical commission. "Any suggestions that there were more cases are false."

"There are documents and medical records that prove that there were only 10 doping cases," he said.

In a telephone interview from Cologne, Donike, a doping expert, denied having ever told a West German television reporter that 80 per cent of male track and field athletes who were tested in Seoul had used steroids.

The reporter, Bernd Heller of the ZDF television network, made the statement while testifying earlier this week at the Canadian government inquiry into the use of drugs by athletes. The inquiry was prompted by Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson's disqualification in Seoul.

Johnson was one of the 10 athletes who tested positive for drugs in Seoul.

Donike said he never mentioned any figures.

"These figures are not from me," Donike said. "And I never said anything that he could possibly have misunderstood."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TRUTH IS FUNNIER, TOO

Both vulnerable, North-South have 40 on score. South deals.

NORTH

♠ K 8 7 6

♥ A J 9 2

♦ 9 3

♣ 4 2

EAST

♠ A 10 5 4

♥ K Q 8 7 6

♦ 10 6 5

♣ 3

SOUTH

♠ Q 2

♥ 4

♦ A Q 7 4

♣ Q J 9 8 7 6

The bidding:

South West North East

3 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

Truth is not only stranger than fiction, it can be far more amusing.

If you don't believe us, try reading Eddie Kantar's new *Best of Eddie Kantar* (Granovetter books, paperback, 214 pp., \$13.95. Available from The Bridge World, 39 W. 94th St., New York, N.Y. 10024, post free for proof. While we consider the price outrageous, it will afford several hours of merriment as you

peruse the foibles and failings of some of the greatest names in bridge.

The late Lew Mathe dealt this hand at rubber bridge and score considerations plus his weakness in the majors led him to open three clubs. That ended the auction.

"West led a high heart which Mathe won in dummy. A diamond was led to the queen, followed by the ace of diamonds, under which East dropped the king."

"A third diamond was led and Mathe carefully—very carefully—ruffed with dummy's four. A heart was ruffed back to the closed hand, followed by a fourth round of diamonds."

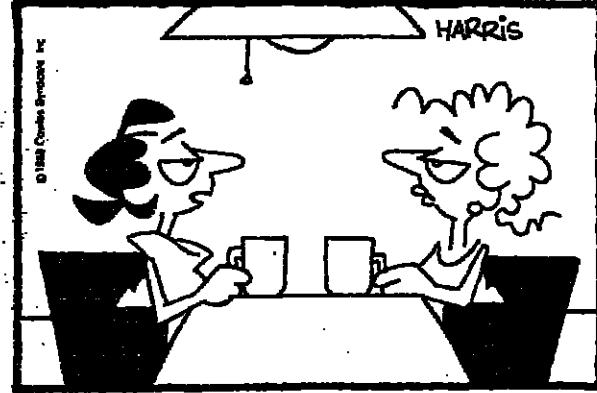
"West was pleased to be able to put his singleton three of trumps to work, and this turned out to be the setting trick."

"If Mathe carelessly ruffs the third round of diamonds with the deuce, he makes the hand. You can't win 'em all!"

Bob Hamman, Marshall Miles, Billy Eisenberg, Al Roth and Tobias Stone are among the characters that stroll in and out of the various chapters. Need we say more?

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"I only have three bad habits — nail biting, coffee drinking and marriage."

U.N. BLACKLIST

Blacklisted: More than 3000 athletes who have competed in South Africa since 1980 including:

Boris Becker, Pat Cash, Jimmy Connors, Chris Evert, Seve Ballesteros, Greg Norman, Nick Faldo.

Reinstated: 224 athletes removed from the blacklist since 1981 after pledging not to take part in South African events, including:

Jack Nicklaus, Ivan Lendl.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carol Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES:

A full moon in Sagittarius occurs during the nocturnal hours. This full moon can bring idealistic and outspoken behavior. Control boasting, but remain optimistic.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) The use of reason and fact will help to quell a disagreeable discussion. Focus on self-improvement plans that include a career update.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are in control and more at peace with yourself. You are delighted when others make you feel affectionate.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your ability to understand both sides helps you bring arguing friends back together. You are happy to be the peacemaker.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Stellar influences focus on stability and productivity. You understand key issues that relate to home and partnership.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) After some early morning adjustments, you can proceed as planned. This can be a charming day that reflects your sunny spirits.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You respond to flaws that pass by

others unnoticed. Keep criticism to a minimum, and avoid confrontations that are picky.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Your patience is tested when companies are uncommitted. When you place too much importance on your ideas it is hard to adjust.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Family matters that have been under pressure are reconciled. Decide on a journey, go where there are friendly people.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Take a sojourn with nature and include outdoor activities. Siblings would respond to special attention and physical activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Enjoy yourself with those you like and admire. You benefit from a resplendent back-day. Find personal solitude.

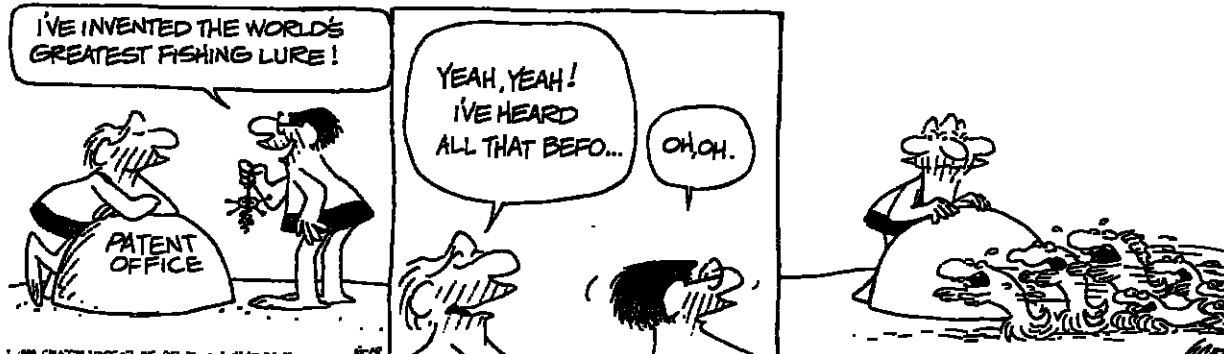
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A romance moves closer to true love. Planned activities may change, and chores will be set aside in favor of short trips.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) When you are the most popular person around the family looks to you for guidance in planning the day. Enjoy evening sensual pleasures.

Peanuts



B.C.



Andy Capp



Troops control Fergana Valley

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet troops are being sent to two other areas of an Uzbekistan valley to prevent a repeat of ethnic fighting in Fergana which killed at least 97 people.

"We are now sending units of the internal security forces into Namangan and Andizhan regions so that there should be no repetition of the tragedy of Fergana," Colonel-General Yuri Shatalin, commander of Interior Ministry troops sent to the area, told Moscow Radio late Friday.

Shatalin did not say how many of the Interior Ministry troops were sent in nor whether they were in addition to the 12,000 already stationed in Fergana. All three regions are in the same valley of the Soviet Central Asian Republic.

In Fergana, Meskhetian Turks were hunted down by majority Uzbeks in the worst ethnic violence in the Soviet Union in decades.

About 15,000 Meskhetians have been flown out of the republic after almost two weeks of violence in which witnesses said Uzbek gangs burned homes,

gang-raped women and desecrated corpses.

At least 97 people have been officially reported killed and 1,500 injured as a result of the violence, although unofficial reports have put the death toll much higher.

Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, who spent four days in the valley this week, laid the blame for the disorders firmly on the Uzbek Communist Party leadership.

In a speech to Uzbek party officials published Friday in the Communist Party daily Pravda, he also said local police had abetted the rioters by providing them with information on where the Meskhetians lived.

Uzbek prosecutor Dmitry Ustanov told Soviet Television he was convinced the events had been premeditated, adding that police had confiscated over 5,000 weapons, including home-made



Survivors and relatives of the victims of the violence in Soviet Uzbekistan mourn their dead

pistols and sawn-off shotguns.

In his interview, Shatalin said residents of Namangan and Andizhan, fearful of a spread of violence, had asked Ryzhkov when he met them this week to do everything possible to safeguard them.

About 100 Meskhetians, some of them survivors of the Fergana violence, besieged a government office in Moscow Friday demanding to see President Mikhail Gorbachev and insisting he help them return to their homeland.

The Meskhetians said they

would try to emigrate to Turkey if denied permission to return to the Caucasus Republic of Georgia. Stalin had them deported from there in 1944.

They crowded into the reception area of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet to demand an

audience with Gorbachev, who returned from West Germany Thursday.

"We have had 144 meetings with officials in Moscow in the past 45 years with no results. Gorbachev is our last hope," Yusuf Sarvarov told Reuters.

Haughey loses bid for majority

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Prime Minister Charles Haughey appeared to have lost his fifth bid for a majority in parliament as the Irish left capitalised on disenchantment over cuts in health services to broaden its support, election returns showed Saturday.

The results of Thursday's elections, though incomplete, showed a surge of support for the left, with the Labour Party and the Workers Party gaining seats, and the Green Party getting into the Dail, or parliament, for the first time.

The left's strong showing immediately prompted talk of an historic realignment of Irish politics.

"One of the disappointing things is that Irish politics may now become polarised between right and left. I think that would be a great pity," said Progressive Democrats' leader Desmond O'Malley, who kept his seat.

The state television network RTE projected that Haughey's

party, Fianna Fail, would win 77 seats, a loss of three.

Haughey had called the election hoping to gain his first parliamentary majority in five attempts. During his previous four terms, he governed with support from other parties and it appeared likely that he would try again to forge a minority coalition government.

Fine Gael leader Alan Dukes derided Haughey as a "five-time loser." Though he had predicted earlier in the week that he would win the election, Dukes said Saturday morning that he was "very happy" with his modest gains.

With 133 of 166 races decided, Fianna Fail had won 62 seats, Fine Gael 41, the Labour Party 12, Progressive Democrats five, Workers Party seven, Democratic Socialist one, Green Party one, independent and others four. Re-counts were underway in six constituencies.

"This is the best day we (the left) have had in the history of the

state," said Jim Kemmy, a surprising winner in east Limerick. Kemmy will be the only Democratic Socialist in the Dail.

"Tonight we're talking about the left breaking the mold," said Patsy Rabbitt, a winner for the Workers Party in southwest Dublin.

Two years ago, "breaking the mold" was the slogan of the Progressive Democrats, who won 14 seats. This year, the party nailed down only three seats.

The Progressive Democrats came in a wave of volatile protest votes in 1987, said losing candidate Michael McDowell. This year, he added, "the tide went out."

The tide also went out on Haughey's popularity, which had hit 54 per cent in polls in February. His support dropped throughout the three-week campaign.

Jubilant leftists noted an overall decline in support for Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, the parties that have dominated Ireland



Charles Haughey

since independence from Britain in 1921.

Fine Gael gained seats but not enough to make up for the losses of its coalition partner, the Progressive Democrats.

Fianna Fail and Fine Gael are both conservative economically, but Fine Gael tends to be more liberal on social issues. The Progressive Democrats are break-aways from Fianna Fail.

Mao country pays tribute to Peking dead

HONG KONG (R) — About 140,000 people in the South China city of Changsha attended a funeral for protesters killed by the army in Peking, two American teachers at a university in the city said Saturday.

John Semivan, 45, and his wife Leigh Burkey, 26, gave one of the first eye-witness accounts of reaction in a major provincial city to the crushing by troops of student protests in Peking June 4, killing hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people.

Semivan and Burkey arrived in Hong Kong Saturday after spending a year teaching English at Hunan University in Changsha. Hunan is the native province of the late Communist Party leader Mao Tse-tung.

Semivan said Changsha students learnt of the army killing in Peking from foreign radio stations and arranged a funeral on the following Wednesday at the city railway station.

"About 40,000 people gathered on the square in front of the station where a podium with wreaths was set up," he said.

"A further 100,000 people passed by the square over several hours, to pay their respects."

He said the authorities did not interfere in the funeral, except for people believed to be platonically policemen photographing those taking part.

"People wore black armbands, flags were at half mast at the campuses, where funeral marches were played on the radio," he said.

He said the funeral brought an end to weeks of demonstrations and a hunger strike by Changsha students in support of the students in Peking who were calling for a free press, freedom of publication and more open government.

She said there was no violence or arrests, except during one night of looting.

5 die in Interflug blaze

EAST BERLIN (R) — At least five passengers died when an East German airliner slewed off the runway at East Berlin airport and burst into flames after an aborted take-off Saturday.

Twelve people aboard the Moscow-bound airliner were seriously injured, state media said.

East German television news showed the gutted red and white Ilyushin II-62 aircraft, its cockpit twisted, in a sea of firefighting foam in a field next to Schoenefeld airport to the south of East Berlin.

Five people had been found dead so far and 12 were seriously injured, the official ADN news agency said. Fifty people left the aircraft uninjured.

One television reporter described the scene as "a picture of horror." Victims were still being dug out of the wreckage.

Diethart Guenther, safety expert for the state airline Interflug, told another reporter the aircraft, flight IF102 with 103 passengers and 10 crew aboard, was fully fuelled as it began takeoff for the Soviet Union.

Eyewitnesses and survivors told East German reporters the nose of the aircraft rose as if for lift-off and then bumped down again. The pilot tried to brake but the plane shot off the runway, through crash barriers and into a field.

Two hundred firefighters battled the blaze for over an hour and were still cooling the intact right wing to prevent fuel inside from igniting.

The news broadcast said as well as East German passengers there were also Italians, Russians and Nepalese aboard the aircraft, the largest airliner in Interflug's all-Soviet fleet.

The bodies in blue jeans and covered with a tarpaulin lay next to each other in the field, where women farmhands were working when the plane hurtled towards them.

"It was really dreadful," one of the women said. "We were working and then colleagues whistled to us and we saw the plane go into flames. We ran, just ran to get away."

There was no panic as passengers tried to escape the flames and an explosion, said one survivor.

COLUMN 8

'Robin Hood' says sorry

WASHINGTON (AP) — A private escrow agent known as "Robin Hood" quoted scripture and wept as she came to Congress Friday to confess she stole millions of dollars from the government, giving much of it to the poor. She addressed a house panel that also heard the inspector general of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) say the agency still cannot control its money and may have up to \$20 million unaccounted for. "I justified my actions inwardly only by reminding myself that I followed a higher law in an attempt to ease suffering," Marilyn Louise Harrell told the House Subcommittee on Housing and Employment. The Maryland woman, dubbed "Robin Hood" because she gave the poor much of the \$5.5 million she took from the government from 1985-88, said she was testifying against the advice of her lawyer and was seeking "no leniency or immunity from prosecution." One after another, members of the panel warned Harrell that her testimony could harm her if criminal charges are brought. Still, she pressed ahead, promising to repay the government.

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	13	55	24 75 Clear
ATHENS	19	68	30 86 Clear
BAHRAIN	28	81	33 91 Clear
BANGKOK	25	77	33 91 Clear
Buenos Aires	16	61	26 79 Clear
CAIRO	19	66	31 88 Clear
CHICAGO	11	52	21 70 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	23 73 Clear
FRANKFURT	14	54	24 79 Clear
GENEVA	10	50	25 77 Clear
HONG KONG	24	80	35 85 Clear
ISTANBUL	14	57	25 77 Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	27 81 Clear
LOS ANGELES	17	63	23 73 Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	36 97 Clear
MEXICO	27	81	46 115 Clear
MONTREAL	13	55	17 63 Cloudy
MOSCOW	14	57	20 68 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	27	81	34 88 Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	29 84 Cloudy
PARIS	16	61	26 79 Clear
ROME	16	61	26 79 Clear
TOKYO	19	66	25 77 Cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	14 57 Cloudy

Moscow admits 1957 nuclear disaster

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union has said that a powerful nuclear explosion rocked an atomic weapons complex in the Ural Mountains in 1957, forcing the evacuation of more than 10,000 people but killing no-one.

The accident, kept secret by authorities until now, created a radioactive trail 105 kilometres long and eight to nine kilometres wide, the official news agency TASS said Friday.

More than 30 years later large areas around the town of Kashi, 100 kilometres north of the city of Chelyabinsk, were still contaminated and water reserves were undrinkable, it said.

Western experts have long suspected there was a serious nuclear accident in the area at

about that time.

The blast, in a tank containing radioactive waste, was apparently widely known to Soviet scientists soon after it occurred in September 1957.

It did not become public knowledge in the West until 1976 when dissident Soviet biologist Zhores Medvedev mentioned it.

Medvedev, responding to wide interest and controversy prompted by his revelation in an article on another subject, gave more details three years later in a book entitled "Nuclear Disaster in the Urals."

He wrote that hundreds of people died from radiation sickness after the blast, which he blamed on nuclear reactions and overheating in an under-

ground dump for nuclear waste.

TASS gave the first official acknowledgement of the blast in a brief report on a debate in Chelyabinsk over construction of a new nuclear power plant in the southern Urals.

TASS quoted Boris Nikipolov, first deputy minister for medium machine-building, as telling a news conference a "chemical explosion" occurred in September 1957 near the city of Kashi, about 1400 kilometres east of Moscow in the southern Urals.

Two million curies of radioactive elements were released, and "more than 10,000 people were urgently evacuated from the contaminated zone," TASS reported.

In an apparent attempt to

minimise the relative danger of the dose, TASS noted that 50 million curies of radiation were released in the explosion and fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in which 31 people were killed.

U.S. analysts have calculated that the Urals accident spewed out more radiation than that produced by the U.S. atomic bombing of Japan.

The effects of the accident lasted for decades, TASS indicated. By 1978, economic activity had resumed in only 80 per cent of the contaminated zone, it said. The remaining territory was turned into a reserve.

Radiation returned to safe levels in the area only in 1974, and lakes and other waterways remain contaminated, the news agency reported.

Scandal-hit Greek banker seeks bail

BOSTON (AP) — George Koskotas, the fugitive Greek banker accused of embezzling \$200 million, made a bid to get out of jail Friday, just three days before Greek elections in which his case has played a major role.

Koskotas' attorney, Ron Liebman, argued in U.S. district court in Boston that the 35-year-old former chairman of the Bank of Crete should be let out on bail so he can fight extradition and defend himself in a civil lawsuit.

"If this court sends Mrs. Koskotas back to Greece, he will be murdered," Liebman told magistrate Joyce L. Alexander, who indicated she would not render a decision for at least two weeks.

Koskotas, who did not appear at the hearing, has been in the Essex County Jail in Salem awaiting an extradition hearing since November.

He fled Greece for Brazil last October and was arrested in November when he and his family arrived on a private jet at a small airport in Bedford, Massachusetts.

Greek authorities have accused him of embezzling \$200 million from the Bank of Crete. He has claimed he acted with the approval of Premier Andreas Papandreu and put the money into accounts controlled by Papandreu's ruling Panhellenic Social-

ist Movement, or PASOK.

The "Koskotas affair" has been a rallying point for the opposition New Democracy Party and its candidate, Constantine Mitsotakis, in the lead-up to the national elections Sunday.

Liebman repeated previous assertions that Koskotas fled Greece and Brazil because he was being pursued by Greek assassins who wanted to stop him from disclosing PASOK's involvement in the embezzlement scheme.

The lawyer charged that PASOK has ties to the November 17 group, which has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings and assassinations, including the killing of the Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA's) Athens station chief in 1975.

"They have called for the death, directly and indirectly, of George Koskotas," Liebman said, adding, "the cards are stacked against Mr. Koskotas politically."

Under the U.S. extradition treaty with Greece, courts can refuse to return people accused of political crimes. But the prosecutor, assistant U.S. attorney Victor A. Wild argued that Koskotas did not fit that category.

"Defrauding a bank, embezzlement — these are not claims that fall within the definition of a political offence," he said.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Birth control practice rises

UNITED NATIONS (R) — About half of all couples use some form of contraception and in developed countries the figure is about 70 per cent, the United Nations said Friday. A detailed report by the U.N. population division said there was a "rapid increase in contraception use in developing countries," where the average percentage use was 45 per cent, but as high as 74 per cent in China. "Use levels range from near zero in parts of Africa and Asia to levels of 65-75 per cent in some countries of Latin America and east and south-east Asia," according to the report.

India concerned over Singapore verdict

NEW DELHI (R) — India expressed concern Friday at Singapore's decision to cane nine Indians for visa violations and warned that relations between the two countries could suffer if the sentence was carried out. The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted an Indian spokesman as saying the message was delivered to Singapore's acting high commissioner who was summoned to the External Affairs Ministry. The spokesman said the Singapore official was told that what he called a grave misunderstanding would arise between the two countries if Singapore carried out the sentence.

Mercury astronauts plead to save Earth

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina (AP) — Five of the original seven Mercury astronauts marked the 30th anniversary of the launching of the nation's manned space programme with a plea to save Earth. Scott Carpenter said Friday that the Soviet Union has moved ahead of the United States in space exploration, but added, "maybe that's OK." He said the world is being united by a common foe — the health of this planet. "We as a larger should think about spending money to go to Mars. We need to make this planet one that will flourish." That, he said, "has more priority, in my view, than beating the Soviets to Mars." Wally Schirra, another Mercury astronaut, suggested that countries work together on a space station and satellites that could observe things such as weather patterns in a project he called "mission to planet Earth." "We've definitely got to get concerned about spaceship Earth," he said. "It's where we live. ... we don't need to go to Mars just yet."

THE Sunday Crossword

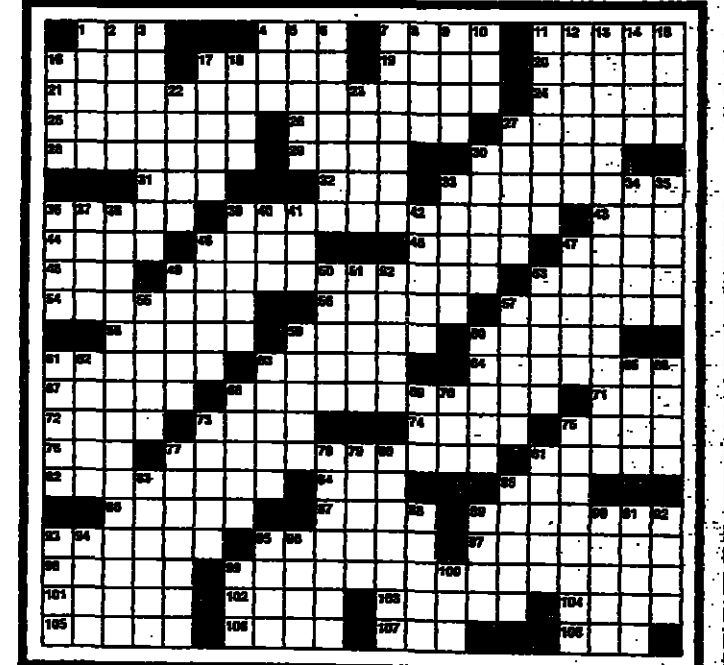
Edited by Herb Ertman

BACK TALK

By I. Miller

- ACROSS
- 1 Genetic letters
 - 2 Daring
 - 3 Celine's girlfriend
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Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Proven presidents are usually nervous people who naturally carry wholesome optimism.
2. Grouper chef and wine connoisseur wed, then whipped up sumptuous repast for guests.
3. High school student was angry when he could get only an "F" in French.
4. Fast-food franchise finds that French fries and other flavorful but fattening foods have been falling out of favor.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. KEI QTEMHLET TDKXQ LCJJA LQMFD LMB
LECT TSD XK BKKI EMKXET LEAD RJI
BMQED.
2. BOPL NOELY AGINGL CULPR OF HUNGER
BOJLKS OJ QUOJ UFGCAF EK EGUIZ FZG
QUJOPPU IKKNOGY.
3. UNENLNE ZPIGI APL EPT EETS
PLASTICRD, LCRUS ZTSWEG USGI EPE PLA
APL NAW DNE UNGST.
4. LESSMI AOU MNZYRASE MESQI MNNL
MSN MZRYQ.

